

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: THE TWO NINE-POUNDERS OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY AUG. 24.—SEE PAGE 298.



BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the wife of Captain F. G. D. Bedford, R.N., of a son.  
In September, at Saunderson, county Wexford, the wife of John Francis Kane, Esq., J.P., of a son.  
On the 12th inst., at 56, The Chase, Clapham-common, the wife of Sidney Bendall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at the Church of St. Philip Neri, Lower Sydenham, by the Rev. W. E. Addis, Armand Duault, Captain 21st Regiment of Artillery (French Army), only son of the late Monsieur Charles Duault, of Paris, to Gertrude Louisa Emma, only daughter of Frank Chance, of Sydenham-hill, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Lucas Chance, of Summerfield House, Birmingham.  
On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. F. E. H. Payne, William John Rawlings, of Downes Hayle, Cornwall, to Marion Florence, eldest daughter of Henry Hughes, Esq., of 25, Green-street, Park-lane.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Whitehill House, N.B., suddenly, the Lady Louisa Jane, widow of Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill, and Tillycultray, and daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale.  
On the 7th inst., at Waterton Lodge, Woolston, Hampshire, William Forbes, retired Captain R.N., in his 72nd year.  
On the 8th inst., at St. Helier's, Jersey, Multon T. G. Lambarde, late 11th Regiment, second son of Multon Lambarde, Esq., of Beechmount, Sevenoaks, Kent, in his 32nd year.  
On the 10th inst., at Skipwith Vicarage, Yorkshire, Adeline Mary, eldest and beloved daughter of the Rev. Charles Edward Gray, Vicar of Skipwith.  
On the 10th inst., at Widdington Rectory, the Rev. J. C. L. Court, Rector, aged 55.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.	
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. Prebendary Wilson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Whittington.
Morning Lessons: II. Kings xviii.; II. Cor. ix. Evening Lessons: II. Kings xix. or xxiii. 1-31; Mark xiv. 1-27.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. T. H. Cheadle, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.	
MONDAY, SEPT. 18.	
Oscar II., King of Sweden, accession, 1872.	Yachting: London Sailing Club, match.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.	
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.	Warwick Agricultural Society Show (two days).
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.	
Moon's first quarter, 1.28 p.m.	gress, Nottingham (seven days)—Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., president.
National Social Science Association: Twenty-fifth Anniversary Con-	
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.	
St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr.	Farnworth Agricultural Society Show.
The Duke of Cumberland born, 1845.	Races: Manchester Autumn Meeting.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.	
Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born, 1842.	Yachting: Thames Sailing Club, match.
Races: Alexandra Park Meeting.	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.	
Working Men's Industrial Exhibition, Brunswick House, Vauxhall, to be opened by the Lord Mayor.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 4" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
September	29.779	61.1	50.6	69	7	68.1	56.7	SW.	334	0.025
3	30.141	58.8	49.7	72	7	63.4	54.7	SW. N.	98	.030
4	30.145	56.3	51.6	84	10	61.8	52.5	NW. W. SW.	161	.415
5	30.229	56.3	44.5	65	5	62.6	52.8	N.	281	.000
6	30.323	55.7	45.4	68	5	65.0	46.8	NNE. ENE.	214	.005
7	30.334	54.5	44.9	68	2	64.5	42.8	ENE. NE.	133	.005
8	30.239	54.9	46.5	73	6	64.8	42.8	NE. E.	159	.005

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.748	30.107	30.189	30.269	30.353	30.345	30.313
Temperature of Air	63.5	59.2	57.6	57.2	59.8	59.2	59.2
Temperature of Evaporation	57.9	54.9	53.8	54.9	53.4	51.6	51.4
Direction of Wind	SW.	N.	WSW.	N.	ENE.	NNE.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 20	4 35	4 53	5 7	5 25	5 45	6 8
10 45	10 55	11 15	11 25	11 45	12 05	12 25

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED  
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.  
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.  
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 68 ft. in length.  
The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.  
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.  
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.  
The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.  
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.  
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.  
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.  
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors: a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.  
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class  
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.  
Day Return Tickets, 10s.  
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Viâ  
NEUCHÂTEAU, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday morning.  
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.  
FARES.—London to Paris and Back—1st Class. 2nd Class.  
Available for Return within One Month .. £2 15 0 .. £1 19 0  
Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.  
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.  
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.  
Trains run alongside steamers at Neuchâtel and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton  
Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.—THE SUMMER  
SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.  
Two Months, Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.  
For full particulars, see Handbills and Time Tables.  
London, August, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The most  
direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy. Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend, London to Lucerne 3 hours; Milan, 5 1/2 hours to Rome; 2 1/2 hours to Venice. Time Tables of Chatham and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and  
ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line. There are eight Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Flielien, corresponding with all trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Splügen, &c.  
Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Flielien, as direct tickets from Milan to Flielien are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class diners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three-quarter hours is spent in gloomy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospectus of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

THEATRE MONTE CARLO,  
from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS  
(French).

LES NOCES DE FIGARO.  
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.  
FAUST.  
VIOLETTA.  
MIGNON.  
GALATHEE.  
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.  
LA FILLE DU RÉGIMENT.  
LE DOMINÉ.  
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT.  
Madame HEILBRONN.  
Madame HAMAN.  
Madame ENGALLY.  
Madame FRAUDIN.  
Madame MANSOUR.  
Madame STUARDA.  
Monsieur MAUREL.  
Monsieur TALAZAC.  
Monsieur DEFRIEHE.  
Monsieur PLANCON.

LYCEUM.—ROMEO AND JULIET.—TO-NIGHT,  
at a Quarter to Eight, 143rd time—Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Shirling. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

IMPERIAL THEATRE.—MRS. LANGTRY will appear  
for TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, being her LAST APPEARANCE in ENGLAND previous to her departure for America, commencing This Evening, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16. Box-Office open from Eleven till Five. No fees for booking.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.  
MONDAY WEEK, SEPT. 25.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

will celebrate the opening of their  
EIGHTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL  
IN AN UNBROKEN SEASON,  
upon which occasion a POWERFUL AND MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME  
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE AFTERNOON AT THREE; EVENING AT EIGHT.  
Places can now be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily from 9.30 till Seven.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of  
divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST  
LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all  
his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.—This  
Marvellous Picture is now being Exhibited by Messrs. Gladwell Brothers at the City of London Fine-Art Gallery, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. Admission, One Shilling. By Royal Command, this Picture has been exhibited to her Majesty the Queen; and, by Special Desire, to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

On Wednesday we heard of a signal military victory won that day. The morning papers, and the details of the preceding conflict in front of Kassassin Lock, had prepared the public to expect news of the capture of Arabi's stronghold at Tel-el-Kebir, but the momentous intelligence was flashed by the telegraphic wires sooner than was expected. Almost by noon, messages from the very centre of the deadly strife announced that Sir Garnet Wolseley's confident prediction before he left England, that by Sept. 15 the Egyptian rebellion would have received a crushing blow, had been more than fulfilled. The attack upon Tel-el-Kebir was commenced at dawn, and apparently the great army that lined its formidable intrenchments was completely taken by surprise. There was no preliminary artillery duel. Our guns opened fire at short range; the infantry, chiefly General Graham's troops and the Highland Brigade, followed close in the rear, and, after some twenty minutes of rifle firing on both sides, our troops gradually crept nearer to the enemy, and, with a sudden rush, cleared the trenches, mounted the defensive works, and charged home with the bayonet. The assault was irresistible, and the Egyptians fled in disorder. In ten minutes, the large inner redoubt—the key of the position—was stormed with a like result, and the stream of terror-stricken fugitives flying with all haste toward Zagazig was arrested by the British Cavalry and the Indian Horse, and utterly broken up. So early and thorough was the rout of Arabi's army that the supporting columns of the Guards and the Fourth Brigade had little to do. The British losses were less than 300 killed, but including many officers; those of the Egyptians were at least 2000, forty guns, and a host of prisoners. Tel-el-Kebir is in possession of General Wolseley, and the army of Arabi is a disorganised mass of fugitives. No victory could be more complete, or more momentous in its consequences. It is a deathblow to military ascendancy in Egypt; a serious check to Islam fanaticism; a sore discouragement to an ambitious and treacherous Sultan. The triumph of the British arms on Wednesday will probably open the gates of Cairo, and emancipate the Egyptian nation from the thralldom of a usurping despot.

Full of years and of honour, a veteran Whig statesman passed away on Saturday evening last. But such is the rush of events in these exciting times that the name of Sir George Grey has almost sunk into oblivion since his retirement from public life and Parliament in 1874, though it will live in the page of history. The deceased Baronet commenced political life under favourable auspices half a century ago, when his illustrious uncle, Earl Grey, had just carried the Reform Bill. As early as 1834 he accepted office as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and hence-

forward, till advancing years enforced the necessity of rest, he was a member of nearly every Liberal Administration. Though never a strong partisan, he was a most useful and trustworthy member of the great party which he served. Industry, official aptitude, firmness and conscientiousness are always invaluable qualities, but especially so in a statesman who does not aspire to become a foremost leader or a great orator, and who strives rather to do his duty than to electrify the world. Such was Sir George Grey, the model Home Secretary of the present century. In that capacity, although a man of mild manner and retiring habits, he rendered great and memorable service, especially in 1848, when the reflex influence of the revolutionary wave which engulfed more than one Continental throne was felt in England. Many of our readers may remember the anxious 10th of April in that year, when the surging Chartist movement threatened the institutions of the country, and 150,000 special constables were sworn in to protect London from an expected popular rising. The display of military and civic energy at this critical juncture, under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington and Sir George Grey, thoroughly cowed Feargus O'Connor and his followers, and since then England has been saved from all fear of domestic anarchy. Statesmen cannot always choose their rôle in public life. Many times during his long official career, it was the ungrateful task of the deceased statesman, who was marked out for an administrative reformer, to support or propose coercive measures in regard to Ireland. But it was his distinguishing merit that he never shrunk from the path of duty, whatever its difficulties; and Sir George Grey will be remembered as a judicious, successful, and disinterested Minister, who was a credit to his party and an unflinching supporter of enlightened legislation.

Under the firm and judicious rule of Earl Spencer, Ireland seems to be settling down into a normal condition of peace and order. Cruel murders and atrocious outrages have almost ceased, and the records of resistance to the payment of rent and of boycotting are becoming very scanty. Irish tenants are beginning to appreciate the great advantages offered to them by the Land Courts, whose prompt and numerous decisions are helping to solve the perplexing problem of the relations of the owners and occupiers of the soil, and the Rent Arrears Act promises not only to relieve the peasantry from past incumbrances, but to diminish evictions. While there is a gratifying subsidence of political and agrarian agitation, due possibly to the necessity of gathering in the abundant harvest, the hands of the Executive have been greatly strengthened. The drastic provisions of the Crimes Act are being applied with firmness and judgment. It is remarkable that, thanks to the wisdom of the Lord Lieutenant, the strike of the Dublin police was eventually so settled as to strengthen the hands of the Government. Lord Spencer's action in the case of Hynes, the young man who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Lawson for the assassination, in broad daylight, of Doloughy, the herd of a farm near Limerick, from which Hynes had been ejected, has been equally salutary. The most strenuous efforts were made by the Land Leaguers to obtain a reprieve for the convict. Lord Mayor Dawson called a meeting for the purpose; even the Prime Minister was memorialised, and the Irish Viceroy was overwhelmed with entreaties to spare the assassin's life. But the necessity of vindicating the law in so flagrant a case was imperative. Hynes was executed on Monday in Limerick Jail, which was strongly guarded by military and police to prevent a rescue. There was need for these precautions, for since his death there have been public manifestations of sympathy in various parts of county Clare, where nothing is thought of the murdered victim, but all regret is reserved for the cold-blooded assassin, who is declared to have suffered "for the cause." The restoration of tranquillity in Ireland enables the Lord Lieutenant to start on a tour through the wilds of Connemara.

Until this week the Hundred of Hoo Railway, and Port Victoria, which is its terminus, were almost unknown to the public. The line is a short branch, a continuation of the North Kent section to the mouth of the Medway, where lies the new port which, if the glowing anticipations of its promoters at the opening ceremony on Saturday last are realised, is destined to become the chief commercial emporium and shipping rendezvous at the mouth of the Thames. Port Victoria has, or is about to have, extensive wharves and warehouses close to the water's edge, capacious docks, and secure anchorage for any number of vessels at any state of the tide; and there is now a continuous railway from its quays to the heart of London, whence goods can be dispatched to and expeditiously stowed on board vessels in close proximity to the sea. There seems no reason to doubt that Port Victoria will be able to offer advantages which neither its opposite neighbour, Queenborough, nor Gravesend, nor even the new dock system at Tilbury can rival. Sir Edward Watkin and his colleagues of the South-Eastern Railway hope to monopolise the North German trade, and to get a share of the sea-borne traffic with America, if not with Australia. But whether or not their magnificent anticipations are realised, competition in respect to shipping facilities is undoubtedly for the public advantage.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The advocates of temperance will rejoice greatly at the intelligence forwarded from Woolwich that Sir Garnet Wolseley has ordered that the troops under his command shall be allowed daily a triple allowance of tea, and that extra supplies of the article in question have been sent out from the Commissariat stores to Ismailia. It is stated that the extra issue of tea is much relished by our brave soldiers, who find it the most refreshing and most invigorating beverage that they can carry with them on a march. Australian stock-drivers and deer-stalkers in the Highlands found out that fact long ago. "Cold Tea" in the desert is the sweetest of boons. A second ration of coffee is also ordered daily for every man; so that when he goes on duty at three or four o'clock in the morning he may have a slight repast preliminary to the seven or eight o'clock breakfast.

In a book called "Illustrious Abstinents" it is inferred that our General commanding the British forces in Egypt is a tee-totaller. That, I believe, is not the fact. But Sir Garnet being an eminently judicious man is naturally an equally temperate one, and does his utmost to encourage sobriety among his troops. Napoleon the Great was one of the most abstinent of mankind. A single glass of Chambertin sufficed to bring the blood to his cheek. But he was not a total abstainer; and when his travelling carriage was captured, after Waterloo, there was found in his "nécessaire de voyage" a case-bottle half full of rum. According to Jean Baptiste de Coster, his guide (cited in Sir Walter Scott's "Paul's Letters of his Kinsfolk") Napoleon halted during his flight to Charleroi, alighted from his horse, and went into a meadow named Martenelle. "There a large fire was made for him; and two glasses and two bottles of wine were brought, which he drank with his officers: he took no other refreshment."

Still, while the Good Templars and the Blue Ribbon Army, the United Kingdom Alliance and the National Temperance League will justifiably exult at Sir Garnet's sensible prescription of tea and coffee for his soldiers in lieu of beer or spirits, I scarcely know what the opponents of smoking will say to the news that the London firm of Rothschild have made a gift to our troops in Egypt, through Mr. Rowsell, the Commissioner of State Domains, of twelve tons of tobacco and five thousand pipes. It is calculated that this will give about a pound of tobacco to each man.

Old travellers (who are generally old smokers as well) will duly appreciate the value of the boon due to the munificence of the Messrs. Rothschild. With the smoker, a pipe of tobacco allays the pangs of hunger, smooths away the asperities of wayfaring, and makes him generally cheerful and contented with his lot. The wounded man who can smoke forgets half his pain. As to smoking stupifying a man's faculties, or blunting his energy, that allegation I take to be mainly nonsense. The greatest thinkers and workers of modern times have been inveterate smokers. At the same time, it is idle to deny that smoking to excess weakens the eyesight, impairs the digestion, plays havoc with the nerves, and interferes with the action of the heart. I have been a constant smoker for nearly forty years; but, had I my life to live over again, I would never touch tobacco in any shape or form.

Our soldiers in Egypt have no time to smoke immoderately; and an occasional pipe may do them no harm. It is to the man who sits all day long at a desk poring over books and scribbling "copy" that smoking is deleterious.

It has been made widely known that a committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting in Westminster Abbey a memorial, in the form of a bust, to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. It would be idle to enumerate the members of the Committee, since the body comprises almost everybody distinguished in contemporary art and letters. The committee will be called together so soon as "Society" has come back to town from its autumnal outing; and a public meeting, for which Mr. Henry Irving has generously granted the use of the Lyceum Theatre, will then be held. A foolish attempt has been made to deprecate the movement on the ground that there are no memorials to "foreigners" in Westminster Abbey. There are many.

Mr. George Du Maurier, ahoy! That was an admirable drawing of yours in last week's *Punch* with the title: "Not fond of steering!—Just ain't we, though!" The epigraph may have been a trifle slangy; but the picture was full of grace and animation, and the boat, propelled by the fair rowers, really seemed to be walking the waters, like a thing of life. But, avast there, Mr. Du Maurier, d'ye see? Just listen to what a crusty correspondent of mine has to say about the perspective in "Not fond of steering!"—

Taking the height of the lady pulling "stroke" in her slightly bent attitude as only five feet, and fixing the gentleman in the stern (whose knees, only, appear) as the spectator, I work on the represented size of the lady in the bows and make the distance between the stroke and bows twenty-seven and a half feet. Allowing for the distance from the prow and stern to the two rowers mentioned, the craft cannot measure less than from fifty to fifty-four feet from stern to stern; while the width of beam is about five feet.

It is a terrible thing to think of my crusty (and esteemed) correspondent taking note with a quadrant, a sextant, and a theodolite (and additionally fortified perchance by a camera lucida and Napier's Bones), of all Mr. *Punch's* pictorial projections. But that he forwards his name, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith," I should be inclined to think that he was the eminent comedian, Mr. David James, who, as all those who have seen the capital play of "The Guv'nor" will remember, was a great authority upon boat-building.

Mem.: I remember once, as a lad, being employed to put some figures into an architectural drawing of one of the state apartments at Hampton Court Palace. I was very proud of my performance; but was considerably mortified when the wood-

engraver who gave me the commission ('twas but a guinea) blandly pointed out to me that if the figures in the foreground were of normal altitude they must have been twice the height of those in the middle distance; while a portrait of King George the Third, in his coronation robes, at the opposite extremity of the apartment, would have been, judging it from the same standard, eighteen feet high. After that I went through a severe course of "Jesus's Perspective."

Received, with thanks, a sprig of "Pellitory of the wall" murally plucked from Fountains Abbey, Ripon. But, respected correspondent, I am not, as Jean Jacques was, a "herboriser." I only study "pot herbs," garnered in brown paper bags on the walls of a culinary laboratory where somebody whom I know compounds cunning sauces. My sole concern with the Polygamia Monoceia "was to know whether "Pellitory from out the wall" was a quotation from one of the poets. Still the sprig of pellitory from Fountains Abbey looks very pretty, and I will place it in a "hortus siccus," containing, as yet, only a few out-of-the-way foreign postage-stamps, book plates, and monograms (which are scarcely plants), and a crushed rose of the year One tied up with a bit of faded blue ribbon. How sweet was the perfume of the roses in the year One!

"Major" (Junior United Service Club) purposes making a trip to Paris with a party of ladies, and wishes to know the "best places" whereat to dine. He is an old Paris *habitué*, but the days of his dining are the days of Philippe's and Very's, and Vefour's and the Trois Frères Provençaux. I counsel my correspondent to read Dickens's "Dictionary of Paris," and he will obtain all the information which he requires. My supplemental "straight tips" are few. Try the Café Anglais, Durand's (Restaurant de la Madeleine), and Bignon's, as good and dear houses. Try the Restaurant Rougemont (Boulevard Poissonnière), the Restaurant Gaillon (M. Grossetête, Rue de la Fontaine Gaillon), the Taverne Anglaise (Lucas's, near the Madeleine), and Magny's, "over the water" (all the hackdrivers know where it is), as good and moderate houses. The Restaurant de l'Empereur Joseph, close to the Luxembourg, is also very good. So is the Restaurant Voltaire, on the quay of that name. Some people like Voisin's, in the St. Honoré quarter. I do not. Others delight in Brébant's (Vachette's), at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre. If you are a hungry diner, and yearn for large portions, go to Brébant's. They administer there larger "portions" than are served at any other Parisian restaurant I am aware of.

Many and prompt replies have reached me touching the Liverpool thoroughfare known as "Stoney Batter." There is a street by the same name in Dublin. Professor Joyce, in his work on Irish Names of Places, derives the termination "Batter" from the Irish word "Bothair"—a road—pronounced "Boher," "Batter," or "Booter." The Professor thinks that the meaning of Stoney Batter is Stoney Road. The diminutive of "bothair" is "bothairin," the common Irish name for a lane or pathway. The word "Booter," or "Batter," occurs in several Irish local names; notably, Booterstown, between Dublin and Kingstown, and Batters-town, in the county of Meath. The name in both these cases means a roadside town. Thus my correspondent, "E. S. R." It is easy to imagine how the name of Stoney Batter may have been transplanted from Dublin to the Hibernian quarter of Liverpool.

Mem.: Another correspondent, "D.," tells me that the Cornish miners call a slope a "batter," and that in the South African diamond-fields, where all the mines are vast holes with sloping sides, a slope at the side, at an angle of forty-five degrees, is technically described as "a batter of one to one."

"Victim" writes to ask me whether I cannot "do something to improve the arrangements at present made for the unfortunate petty jurymen at the Old Bailey." Judge, counsel, solicitors, police, witnesses, ushers, are all paid for the services which they periodically do the State at the Central Criminal Court; but the unhappy petty jurymen, who are bound (often at great personal inconvenience attended by pecuniary loss) to give their services gratuitously, are packed in a narrow box like an ancient pew in a country church, and, if prevented from leaving their penitential benches when the Court adjourns for luncheon, the refreshment provided for the "twelve honest men" consists of "tavern draught ale, new bread, common cheese, indifferent ham, cold fat pork, or cold fat mutton." "I put it to you," indignantly continues "Victim," is it fair to the prisoner at the bar that he should be tried by twelve men who have been fed thus?

Well; it used to be said that wretches hanged that jurymen might dine. I hope that there is no contempt of Court in hinting that there are a great many things besides the jurymen's luncheon at the Old Bailey that urgently require reform. The Central Criminal Court wants reforming altogether by the simple process of pulling it down, bodily. The contiguous prison of Newgate is a world too wide for the few prisoners who are its occupants while the Sessions are being held; and were the jail as well as the Sessions House, with its poky courts and stifling corridors, to be demolished, a noble site would be available for the erection of a Palace of Criminal Justice worthy of the metropolis of the Empire. The Palais de Justice at Brussels is one of the noblest public buildings in Belgium, and, indeed, in all Europe. The Sessions House at the Old Bailey is a congeries of shabby hovels, and is a disgrace to London. Meanwhile, let "Victim" console himself with the proud consciousness that one of the main objects of the British Constitution is the bringing together of twelve men in a box.

I read in the papers that a memoir of the Life and Work of Michael William Balfe, the gifted composer of the "Bohemian Girl" and of a hundred works as charming,

which will live as long as English music lives, is in the press. The author of the memoir is Mr. W. A. Barrett; and the book, it is hoped, will be ready by Oct. 20 next, the anniversary of Balfe's death, and the day fixed for the unveiling of the monumental tablet to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

There is a controversy in progress concerning coffee—notably, Brazilian coffee. In that controversy I have not the slightest wish to enter, being tired of controversies, and desirous for the future of agreeing with everybody. But on the principle adopted by the critic in the gallery at the old Victoria Theatre, who, protesting against the imperfect arrangement of the scenery, exclaimed, "We don't expect grammar at the Vic., but you might jine your flats!" one might ask whether, before squabbling about coffee, it would not be as well to know what coffee really is. I read in a leading article in the *Times* recently—

But it is in the art of making his coffee when he has got it that the Englishman is notoriously wanting. Coffee-making, as commonly practised in this country, combines almost every imaginable fault. The coffee berry has not been freshly roasted. It has very seldom been freshly ground. Most probably it has been bought in a ground and consequently in an adulterated state.

Compare Pope, in the "Rape of the Lock,"

The berries crackle and the mill turns round.

But it so happens (unless I am very much mistaken) that coffee berries are not roasted, and are not ground, and do not crackle. The coffee plant bears berries which are oval, pulpy, succulent, and blackish red in hue. Each of these berries contains two seeds; and it is the seeds and not the berries which are roasted and ground and infused in boiling water. The seeds are inclosed in a "parchment-like putamen." Occasionally they are imported with this coat remaining on them, and in this state they are known in commerce as "coffee in the husk." In general, however, they are met with without this coating, and are called simply "coffee" or "raw coffee." A seed is not a berry any more than an apple-pip is an apple, or a peach-stone a peach.

I am willing to enter into heavy recognisances not to say anything more (after this week) about either Rotten Row or Stoney Batter; but I must give a word of acknowledgment to "T. C." (Lee), who tells me that there is a Rotten Row at Lewes in Sussex, but that why the road is so called nobody knows. My correspondent, in view of the probability that the Rotten Row at Lewes was the ancient highway between the castle and the priory of St. Pancras, conjectures that Henry VIII., on the occasion of his memorable visit to Lewes, may have passed and, perhaps, repassed this way, which may thus have gained the courtly appellation of "Route du Roy." Compare King's Clere, King's Caple, King's Norton, King's Thorpe.

But I am put to the rout by what I may term a double-barrelled communication from Halifax. "J. W. W." tells me, first, that there was in Halifax, until a few years ago, a steep, narrow street called "Stoney Batter." It was demolished in making a railway. In the "Dialect of Craven in the West Riding of the County of York," published in 1828, "Batter" is given both as a verb and a noun. "Batter," to build a wall with great inclination to the bank. "Batter," inclination. "Let t' wall hev plenty o' batter." Let the wall have plenty of inclination.

No more "Stoney Batter." But I have not yet closed accounts with Halifax. From that ancient (and hospitable) city comes a letter from "J. S. R." (Thorpe) suggesting that "Rotten Row" may be a corruption of "Ratten" Row. There are two places of that name in the parish of Halifax—one close to the parish church, the other in the township of Sowerby. Old historians of Halifax held that "Ratten" Row was a term of great antiquity, and signified "the street or row where the fair was kept." On the other hand, may it not be asked whether Halifax was not once famous for making a certain woollen stuff called "Ratteen?" "Ratteen Row"—the row of shops where ratteens were sold? Adieu, Rotten Row.

The Habitual Drunkards Act, so intimately associated with the name of the late Dr. Donald Dalrymple, M.P., does not seem—to judge from the report of the Inspector of "Retreats" licensed under the Act—to have turned out a very brilliant success. In fact, the Inspector has only two "retreats" to report upon; and the number of patients in these asylums seems to be very sparse indeed. They are apt, it appears, to "break out" occasionally, and to smuggle strong drink into their places of detention. To counteract such evils, the correspondent of one of the daily papers makes an amusingly ingenious suggestion, that habitual drunkards should be "sent on a voyage in a teetotal ship." It is also proposed to establish a Retreat on some small island (say, one of the Channel or the Scilly Isles), "where there would be no difficulty from neighbouring public-houses, and no necessity to send a guide with the patient when he goes out."

War balloons! They were made use of as early as the days of Valmy, and Jemappes, and Fleurus. Recently, it has been pointed out that captive balloons sent up from the advanced posts of the English at Ramleh, would have been highly useful in descrying the whereabouts of Arabi's troops, and would certainly have settled the question whether any force remained behind the earthworks. On the thirty-first of last month, however, it was stated that an order had been sent from the War Department to the Ordnance authorities at Woolwich for the early dispatch to Egypt of a balloon equipment. If the veteran aeronaut, Mr. Coxwell, had been appointed years ago Master-General of Military Aerostatics, we might have had by this time a thoroughly efficient Balloon Service. As it is, a certain number of the Royal Engineers at Woolwich have been trained in ballooning; but in this difficult art (into which the rawest of raw amateurs is ready to rush) it is practice alone that makes perfect. The intelligent aeronaut will discover some new thing every fresh ascent that he makes.

G. A. S.



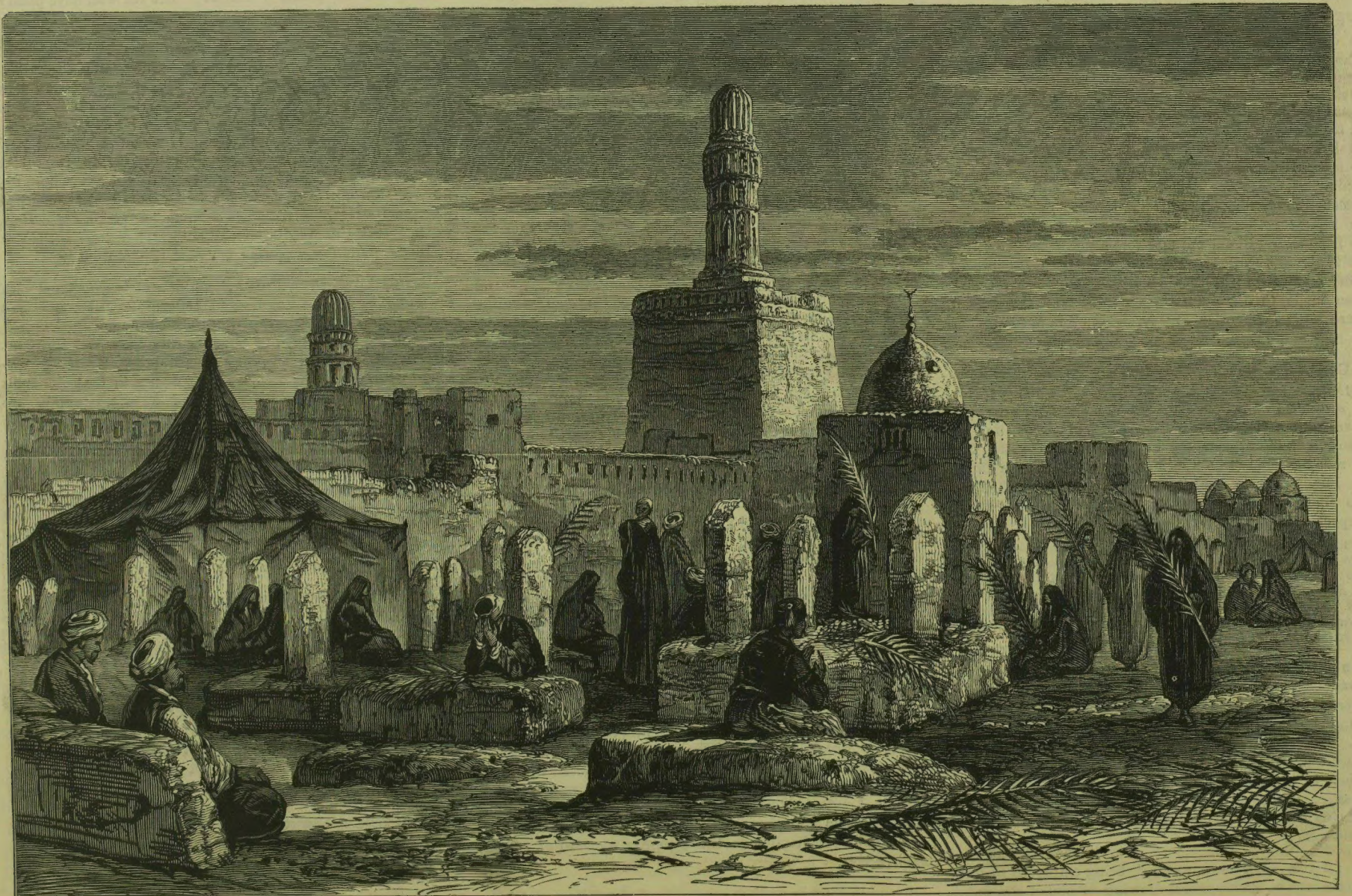
THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE LATE EGYPTIAN GOVERNOR OF PORT SAID WATCHING THE BRITISH SHIPS.



MAHMOUD FEHMY, LATE CHIEF OF ARABI'S STAFF, TAKEN PRISONER.



A CEMETERY AT CAIRO, VISITED BY MOURNERS IN THE BAIRAM.





1. Main Front of Old Building. 2. Terrace Roof of New Wing, and Central Quadrangle. 3. Girl Patients in Cloister of Quadrangle. 4. Boy Patients in Cloister. 5. Chapel.

THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY AT MARGATE, ENLARGED BY THE GIFT OF SIR ERASMUS WILSON.—SEE PAGE 298.



## THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The great and decisive battle of the war, as it seems likely to prove, was fought on Wednesday morning. Sir Garnet Wolseley, having advanced with his whole fighting force on Tuesday night from Kassassin, made his attack, before daylight, on the fortified position of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir. He was met with a brief resistance, yet two thousand of the Egyptians were slain. The number of killed on the British side was about two hundred. Within half an hour the conflict was over, and the Egyptians were driven in complete rout and defeat, from every part of their formidable defences. Forty of their guns were captured.

The following particulars of the engagement were telegraphed to London about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, by a special correspondent on the battlefield.

"The great battle is practically over. The enemy discovered our men when about a mile from his works, and opened a heavy rifle fire. But the first fire of the rebels was very wild. Our sudden attack disconcerted them, and the fire went over our heads. The artillerymen in the pits soon got to work, but shot and shell went very wide of the mark. Our men paused for a moment on the line of sand-hills to watch the jets of fire from the enemy's works, and then with a gallant rush they were among the rebels. Our men, acting on the General's orders, reserved their fire, but went in with the bayonet. With daylight the enemy's fire improved, and fell on our men like a hailstorm. Many men fell, but not a second did our men stop. Our covering parties, lying down, fired at the enemy while those in the front pressed on. The slaughter for a time was very great. The rebels could not stand it. They broke and fled, pursued hotly by our men. I followed the Royal Irish Regiment into the trenches before one fort. It was filled with Arabi's followers, dead and dying. Our men in their advance crept up to two hundred yards, and then, with a ringing British cheer, cleared the trenches of the enemy, with a determination no troops could withstand. General Graham's brigade worked with a gallantry nothing could surpass. Their cheer resembled a wild yell above the din of the musketry as they charged the steep slopes and many trenches. I could scarcely help a feeling of pity for the terror-stricken Egyptians. Many hid away in corners of the works, and others fled at their utmost speed, throwing everything from them. The Indians and the Highlanders were, I could see, hotly pushing the enemy on the south side.

"Our work, however, was not yet ended. The large inner redoubt on Arabi's left, well manned and armed, still remained intact. The British troops were not to be denied. With another brilliant rush they were among the enemy, bayonetting the gunners at their guns and capturing the heavy artillery stationed there. Thus we captured the key to the position. In fifteen minutes from the first rush we were masters of the position. The rattle of the enemy's musketry died away, while our men, on the other hand, forsook the bayonet for the fire-arm, and picked off any of the rebels who still showed fight in their retreat. On the south the enemy stood a few minutes longer, perhaps a quarter of an hour, but the appearance of our cavalry on his right flank soon hastened his movements. In a few minutes one rushing stream of fugitives was making for Zagazig, flying out of all their intrenchments.

"A little later Macpherson's brigade burst upon the flying force from the south, and the rout was complete. The artillery coming up at the gallop unlimbered and sent their shot and shell after the rebels, adding to the confusion. The cavalry got right around the enemy's flanks before the fight began. On the north side our men cut off the retreat of a large number. Several thousands have been made prisoners, and fully two thousand of the rebels have been slain. Our own loss up to this time I should compute at two hundred killed. The enemy is now in full retreat.

"Forty guns have been captured in the works, but the cavalry are pressing on the routed foe, and it is believed the bulk of the rebel force will be captured, and that the death-blow has been given to Arabi.

"All the work was done by our troops in the first line of attack. The principal fortifications had been carried by the time the Guards and 4th Brigade came up. Both men and officers behaved splendidly."

The War Office has received the following telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War:—

"Ismailia, Sept. 13.—I struck camp at Kassassin Lock yesterday evening. After bivouacking on the high ridge above the camp till 1.30 this morning, I then advanced upon the very extensive and very strongly fortified position held by Arabi with 20,000 regulars, of which 2500 were cavalry, with seventy guns and 600 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2000 sabres, and sixty guns.

"To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in line would have entailed very great loss. I resolved therefore to attack before daybreak, doing the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the dark.

"The Cavalry and two batteries of Horse Artillery on my right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line at daylight. The left was composed of Cavalry and the First Division, the Second Brigade, under General Graham, leading, supported by the Guards under the Duke of Connaught. On their left were seven batteries of Artillery, forty-two guns in line, with supporting Brigade. Then came the Second Division, the Highland Brigade leading, and the Indian Contingent on the south side of the Canal, with detachments of the Naval Brigade on the railway at intervals.

"Great emulation was shown by the different regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight, the Royal Irish Regiment particularly distinguishing itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy.

"All his works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know how many guns have been captured, but it is a considerable number. Several trains have been captured, with immense quantities of supplies and stores.

"The enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our cavalry. Their loss has been very great.

"General Willis is very slightly wounded. Colonel Stirling, Dr. Canning, Armourer-Sergeant Snelling, of Coldstreams, are also wounded. Colonel Balfour is wounded in the leg, and Colour-Sergeant Holmes, of the Grenadiers, was killed. Lieutenant McNeill, of the Black Watch, was killed, and Captains Coventry, Cumberland, and Fox are wounded. Captain Hutton, A.D.C. to Sir A. Alison is also wounded. Further particulars will be given later on. The conduct of the troops was everything that could be wished.

"The cavalry is now on the march to Belbeis; the Indian contingent is on its way to Zagazig, and will be followed this evening by the Highland Brigade.

"Arabi escaped on horseback in the direction of Zagazig. I learn that Rashid Pasha was wounded in the foot and Ali Pasha Fehmi in the arm, in their attack last Saturday.

"Of the Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Blackburn and Malcolm are wounded, and Lieutenant Macdougall, attached to the same regiment, is also wounded.

"The canal has been cut in some places; the railway is intact."

A telegram from Alexandria on Wednesday stated that General Sir Evelyn Wood has received an official despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, informing him of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir after twenty minutes' assault. The message adds that 3000 prisoners were taken, and that the enemy was flying, pursued by our cavalry. This news caused great joy at Alexandria, where a demonstration of the European population was being organised for the night, with native music and bands. The initiative in the matter had been taken by some Italians and Greeks, but all nationalities would participate.

It appears, from different telegrams to the London daily papers, that the advance from near Kassassin to Tel-el-Kebir, six miles distant westward, began very early on Wednesday morning. The leading troops consisted of the Indian contingent, with mountain guns on the extreme left; the 4th Brigade, under Ashburnham, the Highland Brigade and Graham's Brigade in that succession to the right; a Brigade of Guards in support of Graham's. Our 40-pounder was pushed up the line of railway for three miles. The first shot was fired at fifteen minutes to five by the enemy, and in less than half an hour the enemy were driven out of their intrenchments, and Kebir was stormed. The Rifles, the 46th, and the Marines had got within 200 yards of the intrenchments when the fire began. Colonel Richardson, of the 46th, was wounded at the beginning of the fight. All our men have fought well, and the Indian troops on our left received much of the enemy's fire. The intrenchments taken are between Kebir proper and El Karaim, to the north.

The British army, while preparing on Saturday last for its advance against the enemy's position, was again attacked and compelled to fight in defence of its own camp at Kassassin Lock. The Egyptian attack seems to have been planned. It was a combined movement, the main strength being directed against our right flank, which was also menaced by an advance from Salabieh, on the far north side of the desert, fifteen miles distant. As in previous affairs, the brunt of the battle fell upon the Cavalry and General Graham's Brigade. The latter consisted of five battalions, the 46th, 50th, 60th, 84th, and a battalion of Marines. The artillery consisted of one battery of Horse Artillery, one of Field, and one Mountain Battery. The action began at six o'clock on Saturday morning. Before noon General Willis had not only repulsed the enemy's attack, but had pressed forward so far in pursuit of the retreating columns and guns that his own force came within range of the batteries at Tel-el-Kebir. Arabi's retreat seems to have been conducted with considerable skill and without the least confusion.

Above three hundred officers and men of the Household Guards left for Egypt in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Nizam on Tuesday. They consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Antrobus, Lieutenant G. M. Nicholson, and 104 men of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Graves-Sawle, Lieutenant E. R. Wigram, and 104 men of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards; and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Broadwood, Captain Lord F. C. Gordon-Lennox, and 104 men of the Scots Guards. Surgeon-Major W. C. Boyd is in medical charge with sixty men of the Army Hospital Corps.

Our Special Artists, Mr. Melton Prior, at the head-quarters of the British Army between Ismailia and Tel-el-Kebir, and Mr. J. Schonberg, at Port Said, continue to furnish this Journal with numerous sketches of the most interesting scenes and incidents within their range of observation. Some of the Port Said sketches, however, were taken before the 20th ult., when that town fell into the hands of the British naval and military authorities; and this remark applies to Mr. Schonberg's sketch of the late Egyptian Governor, Ibrahim Khusdi Pasha, in his favourite evening attitude at the "Restaurant Fix," where he used to sit at the window and to look out at our ships-of-war and other European vessels lying close alongside the quay, at the entrance to the Suez Canal. Another sketch at Port Said, which was made two or three days after the British forces took possession of the place, removing the Egyptian garrison, represents a small rude earthwork hastily thrown up by some of our seamen and Marines, who were stationed there with a Gatling gun, to protect the entrance to the town from any possible attack by the enemy lurking a few miles distant from Port Said. A night patrol of the Naval Brigade there, under the command of Captain Fairfax, R.N., is shown in the third of our Port Said Illustrations, which belong, it will be observed, to a period before the concentration of Sir Garnet Wolseley's forces at Ismailia, as the Naval Brigade are well known to have borne an active and leading part in the more recent advance to Tel-el-Kebir. The action of the 24th ult. at Mahuta, of which Mr. Melton Prior has already supplied a few graphic and spirited sketches, is further illustrated by the Engraving on our front page this week, representing the two nine-pounder guns of the Royal Horse Artillery (the N Battery of the A Brigade), under command of Lieutenant Hickman, R.H.A., to whom especial praise is given in Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 26th ult., relating the action of that day. Some men of the Royal Marine Artillery, at their own request, as mentioned by Sir Garnet Wolseley, rendered assistance in working these guns, the only guns on the field belonging to our side, when the men of the Royal Horse Artillery were exhausted by the work and heat of the day. The cavalry charges of the Life Guards, Royal Guards, and Dragoon Guards, commanded by Sir Drury Lowe, and led by Sir Baker Russell and Colonel Ewart, more especially in the action of the 28th ult., have been much spoken of; and one of these is again made the subject of our Extra Supplement Large Engraving. "A Skirmishing Party along the Railway Embankment" is another characteristic feature of the operations that have lately been conducted in Egypt. The capture or arrest of Mahmoud Fehmy, late Chief of the Staff to Arabi Pasha, and one of the few native Egyptian officers who had received a scientific military education in Europe, took place almost accidentally on the 25th ult., and much useful information has been gained from him by the Intelligence Department of the British General Staff. He appears in one of our Artist's sketches, attended by the military guard, in the camp at Ismailia, or at Mahsaneh, a day or two after he became a prisoner of war.

## A CEMETERY AT CAIRO.

As one of the greatest and most renowned of Mohammedan cities, the capital of Egypt has always been interesting to European travellers and readers of books of travel, even in ordinary times, when there was no immediate prospect, as now, of its being made part of the theatre of war. One of our Special Artists, M. Montbard, whose sketches in Egypt were made some months before the outbreak of the present revolutionary and military conflict, sojourned in Cairo for the purpose of delineating its most characteristic architectural features and incidents of its social life.

"Cairo is a living city built upon dead cities," says Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, "and surrounded by cities of the dead." The wide-spreading burial-grounds to the south and east of this city are worthy of notice; and one of them, as it appeared when visited by friends of deceased persons there buried during the religious season of the Bairam, is shown in our Artist's sketch. The custom is to bring branches of palm, and to pray in silence; but, among the precepts in "The Speeches and Table-talk of Mohammed," which Mr. Poole has recently translated, we find one that enjoins you to "sit not upon graves, nor say your prayers fronting them." The attitudes of the figures in our Engraving are characteristic of Mussulman devotion. We further read how, once upon a time, "the Prophet passed by graves at Medina, and turned his face towards them, and said, 'Peace be to you, O people of the graves! God forgive us and you! Ye have passed on before us, and we are following you.'" There is a good deal of moral truth, and therefore probably of Divine truth, even in that religion: much that is true, at least, to the common affections of human nature. The little book we have quoted, which is published by Macmillan and Co. as one of their "Golden Treasury" series, contains many such jewels of Eastern thought and sentiment, precious to the believing minds of Islam.

## SIR ERASMUS WILSON AND THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

The Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, having for many years laboured under accumulated disadvantages from want of space, want of proper bathing arrangements, and want of chapel accommodation, is now all at once, by the hand of a single benefactor, not only lifted into the front rank of existing hospitals, but converted into a model institution, which may henceforth serve as a guide to the construction of buildings designed for sanitary and benevolent purposes. That benefactor, already renowned for many acts of munificent philanthropy, is Sir Erasmus Wilson.

The son of a Highland father and a Norwegian mother, Sir Erasmus Wilson is by birth a Londoner, having made his entry upon the world's great stage in High-street, Marylebone, on Nov. 25, 1809. His maternal grandfather, Erasmus Bronsdorff, and his father, William Wilson, of the British Naval Service, were both surgeons; and to that profession, of which he has long been so distinguished a luminary, Sir Erasmus Wilson was destined from earliest boyhood. His medical studies were pursued in Paris and London. In 1830 he passed the examination of the Apothecaries' Company, and in 1831 the examination of the College of Surgeons. From that time his career was one of immense work and immense success. He became, successively, Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, assistant editor of the *Lancet*, Professor of Anatomy at Middlesex Hospital (1840), Consulting Surgeon to the St. Pancras Infirmary, Honorary Fellow, Vice-President, and finally (1881-2) President of the College of Surgeons. In 1881 Sir Erasmus Wilson received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Queen, and in the same year was made an LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Vice-President of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Nor is it the least of his honours to have received, in 1857, the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, for gallantly saving the life of a woman who was drowning one winter's night in the Regent's Canal. A surgeon of European renown for his treatment of cutaneous diseases, Sir Erasmus Wilson is likewise the author of many standard medical works, as "The Anatomist's Vademecum," now in its fifteenth edition; "The Dissector's Manual," "Diseases of the Skin," and others. "A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany" (1858) is a charming book, half travel-talk, half medical; while his opportune little work on obelisks in general and the British obelisk in particular, entitled "Cleopatra's Needle" (1877), marks that new departure in the author's studies which coincided with his patriotic expenditure of £10,000 for the transport of the Alexandrian monolith now erected on the Thames Embankment. As a purely literary effort, however, Sir Erasmus Wilson's history of Ancient Egypt, entitled "The Egypt of the Past," is his most important work. Of this admirable volume, it is enough to say that it is the most interesting, trustworthy, and comprehensive history of the country and period which has been written in any language. The first edition (1881) was speedily followed by a second, and already (though the book is little more than a year old) a third is, we believe, in preparation. The want of space forbids us to do more than briefly indicate a few of Sir Erasmus Wilson's many splendid gifts in aid of public institutions. He is the founder of a Chair of Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons and of a Chair of Pathology at the University of Aberdeen, a munificent donor to the Epsom Medical College, and to the Royal College of Music; he has, within a comparatively short time, given away some £60,000 or £70,000. His private bounties are not to be estimated, for his left hand knoweth not what his right hand giveth. Architect of his own fortunes, his wealth is as nobly employed as it has been honourably earned. May he long live to enjoy it!

Sir Erasmus Wilson, being a director of the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, seeing its defective condition, and but too well aware of its ill-furnished exchequer, some three years ago volunteered at his own sole cost to erect a new wing to the building. This new wing stands at right angles to the front of the old building, of which we give an illustration. The Infirmary, founded in 1781, and added to from time to time, as funds and opportunity allowed, has been nearly a century in existence. The front elevation, designed after a style now out of fashion, is not without dignity. It is approached by a spacious lawn and a circular drive; a new lodge is in course of erection, and Sir Erasmus Wilson's beautiful new chapel to the left, and the doctor's residence and other detached buildings to the right, complete the outer quadrangle.

The Erasmus Wilson Wing, designed by Mr. James Knowles, the architect, probably still better known as editor and proprietor of the *Nineteenth Century*, is now completed. It forms a magnificent range of buildings in red brick, all one storey in height, and erected en suite, standing almost due north and south, with a westward frontage of something like 440 ft. The chapel stands alone; the swimming bath-house is lighted from above by a huge skylight; but the wards, nurses' rooms, and day-rooms are surmounted by a terrace paved with asphalt, protected by a handsome Gothic balustrade, and forming a delightful promenade, 350 ft. in length. The interior consists of four wards, each constructed to hold sixteen beds; with four sets of bath-rooms, lavatories, and other necessary offices; four nurses' rooms; two spacious day-rooms; a large swimming bath-house; and a chapel. Two of the wards measure 63 ft. in length, the other two 56 ft.; each is 24 ft. wide, and 16 ft. high. The two day-rooms are of the same width and height; one is 27 ft. long, the other 23 ft. Each of the nurses' rooms is 15 ft. by 12 ft., and is also 16 ft. high; the bath-rooms are 10 ft. by 9 ft.; the lavatories, 9 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. The swimming bath-house is 60 ft. by 30 ft.,



with a height of 27 ft.; this bath contains from 35,000 to 40,000 gallons of sea-water, pumped up by a gas-engine from the sea-beach. The dimensions of the chapel are 82 ft. length, 30 ft. width, and in height 50 ft. to the ridge of the roof.

We will now invite the reader to look at the Engraving which fills the lower part of a page occupied by several Illustrations of the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, but which requires a more particular description.

This Illustration places the spectator with his face towards the north; the length and direction of the shadows indicating an early hour of the afternoon. Westward (to the left) this terrace bounds the men's and boys' recreation-ground; eastwards it overlooks the central quadrangle of the infirmary; northwards it commands the open sea and a coast view extending from the North Foreland to the Reculvers. Behind the spectator, if he could turn and look southwards, lies an immense undulating tract of rolling corn-country, studded with plantations and villages. Where the balustrade is seen to terminate at right angles to the long promenade, we have the point of junction between the Erasmus Wilson Wing and the old building. The lofty brick shafts, of which four are visible, are the chimney shafts of the warming apparatus. To the extreme left, we see the pointed roof and ornamental finials of an elegant Gothic niche built in the centre of the western front. This niche—at present empty—was designed and erected by Mr. Knowles, without the knowledge of Sir Erasmus Wilson, and with a view to its being ultimately occupied by a portrait-statue of the founder. We rejoice to learn that the sum of £1000 has already been promised for that purpose by a lady described as "A Friend to the Institution;" and we trust it may not be long before some competent sculptor receives the commission. A little in advance of the niche, in kindly conversation with two of the boy-patients, we recognise the familiar figure of Sir Erasmus Wilson himself. For the inmates of the infirmary this breezy terrace, with its views of sea and shore, possesses all the advantages of a pier; and here, no longer cut off by their affliction from the outer world, they can be cheered by the sight of passing vessels, see the holiday-makers thronging the sands below, and listen to the merry voices of children at play.

The central quadrangle, of which this Illustration shows the north-west corner, has been completed by the addition of the new wing. It measures about 120 ft. square—i.e., it is about the size of Westminster Abbey cloisters. The whole of this quadrangle has been surrounded by Sir E. Wilson with a glazed cloister 10 ft. in width, supported on iron girders and iron pillars, with a facing of rustic balustrades and trellis-work, upon which vines and climbing plants of this year's growth are already weaving a leafy tapestry.

The chapel is an exquisite building, which may be described as a cathedral in miniature. Its dimensions are given above; but those measurements convey no idea of the grace, the lightness, the justness of proportion, which make the interior of the structure look half as large again as it really is. The style may be defined as a modern adaptation of the transition between Early English and Decorated Gothic. The apse at the east end is lighted by a fine five-light window, while two three-light windows, one at each side of the chancel, a large five-light west window, and ten two-light windows, five at each side of the nave, all filled with rich stained glass by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, flood the interior with "a dim religious light." The subjects selected for these windows are singularly happy. In the great east window we have five full-length figures of the cardinal virtues—Prudence, Justice, Temperance, Fortitude, and Mercy; these being the powers conducive to that health of mind and body which the Founder of Christianity laboured to promote among the sons of men. The chancel windows, side windows, and west window are filled with scenes from the healing miracles of our Lord, illustrated by appropriate mottoes. A magnificent "eagle lectern" in brass, a sculptured font, and Mr. Baillie Hamilton's celebrated "Vocation" organ, lately on exhibition in London, represent Sir Erasmus Wilson's latest additions to his munificent gift. The chapel contains sittings for 300 persons. The chromatic decorations, as well as the stained glass, are by Clayton and Bell. Our Illustration is taken from inside the porch on the south side of the chapel, looking across the interior from side to side. Through the opposite doorway, which opens on the Long Cloister, we obtain a vista extending throughout the entire length of the Erasmus Wilson Wing.

Passing out through this doorway, we should find ourselves in that part of the new glazed cloister which adjoins the boys' ward (old building). The swimming bath-house is entered by the first doorway on the left, 60 ft. long by 30 ft. in width, surrounded by a wooden platform, and furnished with a row of dressing-closets. The magnificent bath and bath-house are lined throughout with white porcelain-faced tiles, the whole being covered in by an immense skylight. The effect of this fine hall, with its porcelain bath below, its porcelain walls, 27 ft. in height, and its glass roof overhead, is delightfully cool and cheerful.

Still going along the cloister, we next come to the new wards, four in succession, each with its nurse's room, bath-room, and lavatory. The Boys' Day-room and the Girls' Day-room are built at right angles to the long line of wards, and form the south-east and north-east corners of the central quadrangle. Of the sanitary arrangements of these wards it is impossible to speak in terms of too much admiration. The main object being to provide every possible safeguard against infection or impurity, whether rising to the ceiling or clinging to the walls, Mr. Knowles has made it his especial care that none of the surfaces should present any hold for the adhesion of dust, disease-germs, or foul moisture of any description. The floors, accordingly, are laid down in the hardest teak; the walls are entirely lined with white porcelain tiles, relieved with a delicate dado-band of blue, and a cornice-band of buff; the window-sashes are made of wire-cords; the ceilings are constructed in a series of brick-arches, which cross the rooms transversely and support the terraced roof above—these arches being also lined with white porcelain tiles, and finished at the bottom of each ridge with a small gutter-pipe, to receive any tricklings of condensed vapour from the atmosphere breathed by the patients. This moisture is hence carried off into pipes conducted down the walls, which are built hollow, in order to ensure an even temperature at all seasons. As regards ventilation, Mr. Knowles' system has been to admit cold air from under the floors, through the warm-water coil-cases, two of which stand in the centre of each ward; the vitiated air being sucked out above through valves in the walls, just under the spring of the arched ceiling. These valves in turn discharge the foul air through continuous air-tight metal tubes carried along the hollow walls; the whole being in connection with the furnace chimney-shaft. A constant sucking action, and an uninterrupted supply of fresh air, are thus kept up. The whole wing, including the chapel, is warmed by hot water, heated and pumped from an engine-room in the basement, the motive power being an "Otto" noiseless gas-engine. This engine pumps fresh water for the warming apparatus and salt water for the swimming-bath. Open fire-places, though unnecessary, have

been added for cheerfulness to the wards and nurses' rooms. Finally, the same beneficent hand which has planted the quadrangle with flowers has hung the walls of the dormitories with framed oleographs and chromo-lithographs for the enjoyment of those who are too ill to be moved.

This great work has, we understand, already cost the munificent donor a sum very little, if at all, short of £30,000, to which total has yet to be added the cost of a large mural painting extending the entire width of the west wall of the chapel, designs for which are under consideration.

By special permission of the Princess of Wales, the four new wards of the Erasmus Wilson Wing are named after herself and her daughters—Alexandra, Louise, Victoria, and Maud.

It is a pleasant scene in the cloister of the central quadrangle, where the women and girls, patients for whose especial use the new wards here are designed, can sit, independent of weather, to work and talk, and to enjoy the blooming flower-beds here planted for their delight. Six or seven young girls, reposing on the bench in the corner, figure in one of our Artist's drawings. We also observe that the men and boys, though excluded from the central quadrangle, are not less cared for elsewhere. All that part of the long cloister which skirts the east wall of the great swimming bath-house and of the first girls' ward is devoted to their use. Here those who are too ill to mount the stairs leading to the terrace can lie in their little day cots, with a view beyond the gates.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The "rentrée" has begun. There is no doubt about it. The Avenue des Acacias—charming with a September sunset for a background—is quite animated of an afternoon, and heaps of celebrities may be noted "en passant" by mundane gazetteers. Then the theatres, too, are all open, with two or three insignificant exceptions; and when the theatres are open you may conclude that Paris is in Paris. The shooting season here does not take people out of town as it does in England. After the opening week the Parisian has had enough of shooting for the year. The "ouverture" is like a first night at the theatre: it is "chic" to take part in it. Shooting in the second week of the season is less "chic," and in the third week it is not "chic" at all. It appears, too, that many hosts who have preserves do not practise hospitality in the most delicate style. They invite you to shoot, but you may not take a single partridge away with you. They have a yearly contract with some game-dealer who confiscates all the bags. Practical, but not "chic."

The fatal duel of Sunday week is still the talk of the town. M. D'ichard is now out of danger—luckily for the seconds—and as soon as his condition permits he will have to give an account of himself to the authorities. This will, of course, be a pure formality, as a French jury never brings an affirmative verdict in duelling cases.

It might have been expected that the Massar-Dichard duel, and the reflections and discussions which it has provoked, would have cooled, at least momentarily, the ardour of our duellists. Not at all. A few days after the fatal event, no less than ten challenges were sent out, all in one day, from the editorial staff of the *Radical* to the editorial staff of the *Citoyen*. Up to the present, however, the ten meetings have not been arranged, and the matter seems likely to remain in the state of a warfare of words.

At the opening of the Odéon Theatre last Wednesday there was an attempt to get up yet another duel. M. Paul Deroulède, the soldier-poet and the hero of the recent silly demonstration of the "Ligue des Patriotes," slapped the face of the editor of the *Lanterne*, who had offended his dignity in commenting on the affair of the "Ligue des Patriotes." This affair, however, will come before the law courts, the editor of the *Lanterne* not accepting the proposed dénouement of a duel.

Just now patriotic demonstrations assume the strangest forms. One journal protested against the Panama Canal scheme, and against the Suez Canal, too, on the ground that M. de Lesseps, if he were a true patriot, would have done better to devote his energy and talent to making canals in his own country—for instance, a canal from the channel to the Mediterranean. This protestation has provoked a letter from the engineer, "chargé des études du canal Européen," who announces that the plans of this canal, the idea of which is due to an ex-staff officer, the Prince de Béarn, are already far advanced, and the certainty has been acquired that the scheme is executable. When will it be realised?

The sale of the breeding stock of the Lagrange stud last week produced a total of 896,000f., not including 162,000f. representing the total of the prices of horses that were withdrawn. The famous stallion Rayon d'Or was knocked down to an American breeder for 150,000f. A second sale of the racing stock will take place in October. The autumn meetings in the Bois de Boulogne were resumed last Sunday. The weather was brilliant and the attendance very large.

The composer Edmond Mentrée died suddenly at Domont (Seine-et-Oise) on Sunday last, at the age of sixty-two. As a composer Mentrée never achieved more than a half success. His works are "François Villon," the libretto of which was written by M. Got, the actor of the Comédie Française; the choruses for Jules Lacroix's "Edipe Roi," "L'Esclave," "Les Parisiens," and, in 1879, "La Courte Echelle." Mentrée was an excellent professor.

Mlle. Feyghine, the strangely beautiful young Russian lady whose début at the Comédie Française last year, in "Barberine," attracted so much attention, shot herself in the bosom on Sunday night, in the house of the young Duc de Morny, 16, Rue Marignan. The shot was not immediately fatal, and, when questioned by the Commissaire de Police as to why she had attempted suicide, Mlle. Feyghine persisted in saying that she had had enough of life. After acute suffering, the young girl died this morning. Mlle. Feyghine had already attempted to kill herself three times, and whenever she was crossed it was her habit to threaten to put an end to her days. The immediate cause of her last attempt appears to have been intimations on the part of the Duc de Morny of his intended marriage.

Henri Lehmann, the artist who died recently, has made a will in favour of the Académie des Beaux Arts. A sale of his pictures and effects is to take place next year, and the proceeds will be devoted to the founding of a Lehmann prize, to be awarded to a young artist under twenty-five years of age whose work "shall protest most eloquently against that abasement of art which the popular doctrines of the day seem to avow."

M. Gambetta has left Paris, and gone to spend a few weeks at the Château des Arêtes, near Vevey, where he will be the guest of Madame Arnaud (de l'Ariège).

The Salvation Army made a new move here last week. A detachment of girls, dressed in dark blue, with white straw hats and red ribbons, appeared on the Boulevard des Italiens and cried the official journal of the army, *En Avant*, in front of the cafés. "*En Avant*, Journal de l'Armée du Salut, one sou!"

People thought it was some new journal. The uniform, too, had a great effect, and the sale of the journal was brisk. Still the literature of *En Avant* is not of the kind that the Parisians, particularly the boulevardiers, warmly admire, and few who bought once will be caught a second time. T. C.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

When I last wrote, the money market was displaying some degree of reaction from the recent tension, and, as illustrating this, it was mentioned that the Treasury bills had been allotted at 3½ per cent per annum, as compared with a Bank rate of 4 per cent. This easier feeling was in a manner encouraged by the Bank return of last week. It showed some loss of strength, but entirely because of the efflux of currency for agricultural purposes, and the extent of the reduction was less than had been in some quarters looked for; but on Friday morning last the Bank of Germany raised its rate of discount from 4 per cent, to which it was reduced on March 3 last, to 5. In the afternoon the Bank of Holland, which on June 4 last raised the rate to 3½ per cent, and had since continued to lose gold, made a further move to 4 per cent. The only other market in which anything like stringency prevailed was that of New York; but as it was known that the Treasury had made advance payments, on account of bonds called in, it was assumed that that centre was now in good circumstances; but the return of the Associated Banks received here on Monday morning displayed no improvement, but the reverse. The previous statement showed that the united reserves were £50,000 below the fourth of the liabilities required by law; and this deficiency increased in the following week to £360,000. The effect has been a relapse in the exchange on London, and that is against us. While, therefore, our own position has remained without much change, our relations with other markets have in three cases moved adversely. On the other hand, the French exchange has advanced considerably, but it stops short of the gold-moving point. The result is a sharp advance in the value of money with us. The working rate of discount is as nearly as possible the Bank rate of 4 per cent, so that, if the present standard does not protect us from a demand for gold for export, an advance in the rate (probably to 5 per cent) must be made at once.

Surprisingly little effect has been produced upon the stock markets by the increased value of money. To an extent not usual in September, business has been active, first in one direction and then in another, until an important series of advances accumulated as the result of the fortnightly account, which was settled to-day. The greatest extent of movement was in Mexican Railway stocks, one of which showed a gain of no less than 20 per cent; and this, notwithstanding some attempt towards the close of last week to break down the price by the circulation of adverse rumours, such as that the import duties of Mexico were about to be largely augmented, and that the recent large increases in the traffic were due to augmented imports to escape the new duties. In Grand Trunk stocks also there was during the account a very considerable addition to market value, and in this case, too, the successive movements may be traced to good traffic statements. Not less conspicuous of late has been a nearly daily advance in the bonds of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railway, formerly the Atlantic and Great Western. In this case, the motive was a belief that the special report on the condition of the line which Mr. Allport and Mr. Swarbrick are preparing will prove reassuring. The tendency of Home Railways has been and is favourable, but there has been at different times some reaction in a few cases. Brighton A stock, for example, was down at one time on a belief that the working expenses were to be published, and that the account for July was unfavourable. This was followed by purchases on a report that the experience in August was favourable. Other statements for and against have been in power from time to time, and probably they have no other foundation than the desire of speculators to move the price their way. The public as a body have, no doubt, made money of late out of their Stock Exchange operations, and the Stock Exchange as a body have probably lost, for, while the public are instinctively and nearly invariably "bulls," Stock Exchange men and their most intimate co-workers are as regularly "bears." It has for several days past been noticeable that American railway securities have excited a widened interest, and some look for an early rebound in this quarter about equal to that of two or three years ago.

After a total default of seven years, the Turkish Government to-day re-enters the list of interest-paying States, but on so small a scale that the changed position has not excited very much notice. Public confidence in the continuance of the little which is at last being done is also far from strong, and hence the absence of enthusiasm in spite of the piping of certain foreign institutions greatly concerned in galvanising the Turkish market from out of its long stupor. Attention has been drawn this week to the extremely insecure state of all Turkish financial affairs by the fact that in connection with the dispatch of troops to Egypt the Government have had to borrow £41,000 of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, in addition to £79,000 had a week or so ago. What can be expected politically or financially of a Power reduced to such straits? In regard to the affairs of the Egyptian bondholders, it is announced that the Daira Coupon due Oct. 15 is provided for. On the same date the Preference Coupon matures. That payment will require £562,470, and the sinking fund will take £32,000, while to Aug. 31 only £175,368 was in hand out of the sources assigned to the service of the Preference debt, nothing having come in during August. However, the revenues assigned to the Unified Debt must make up any deficiency, and as £998,799 is in hand on account of the Unified, it may be taken for granted that the Preference service is safe. Nothing is due on the Unified until Nov. 1, when upwards of a million will be required. If the war is practically concluded this month, giving a clear month to effect collections, then the Unified coupon would also probably be safe. If it is not, payment in full is not likely to be made.

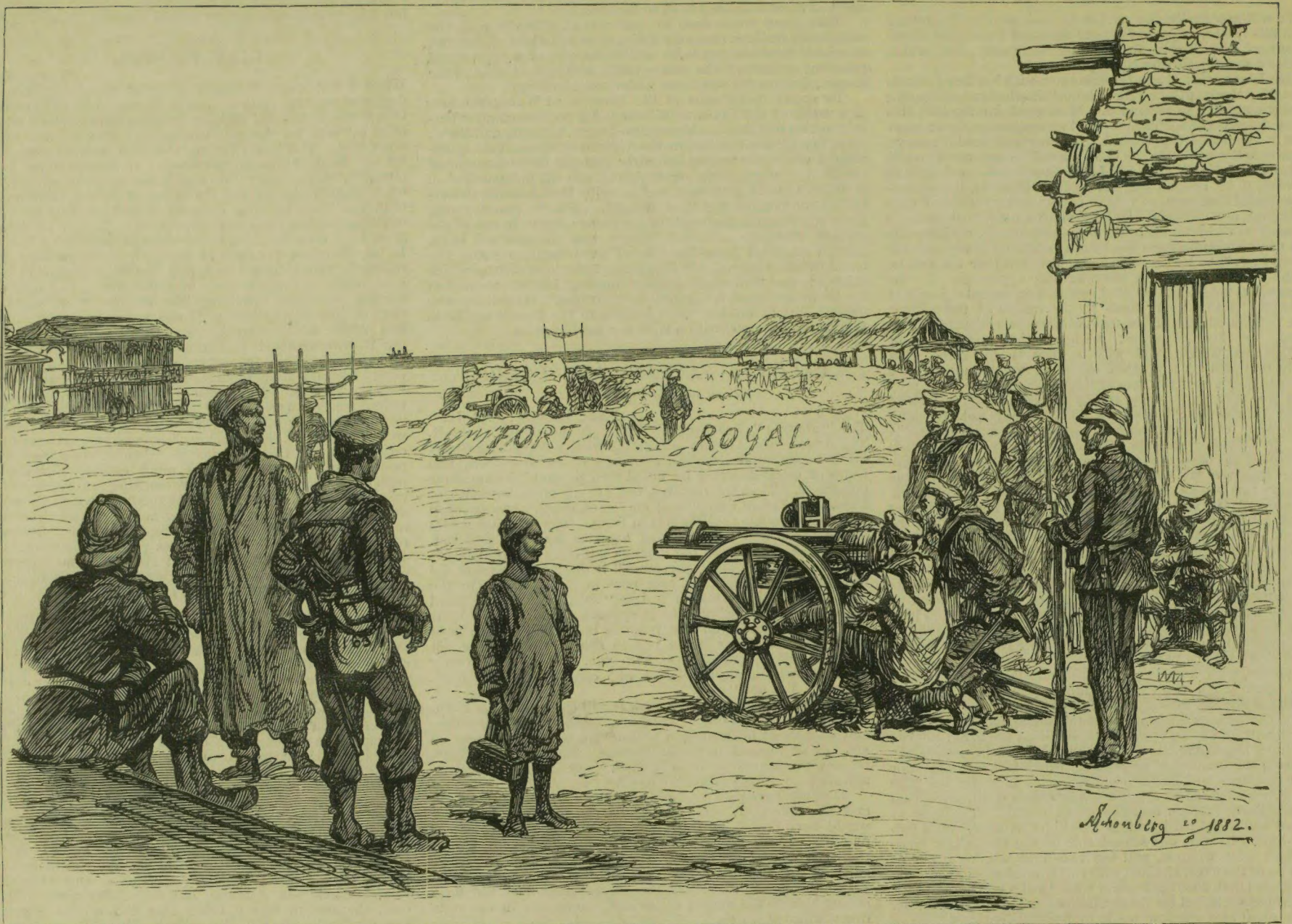
Among other incidents of the past few days may be mentioned the application to the Stock Exchange Committee for a settlement and quotation in the Spanish Four per Cent stock. This has brought to the notice of the market the very extensive accounts open in that security, all of which must be arranged on a settlement being granted. The effect is to restrain business in the stock and to slightly weaken the price.

T. S.

A distressing boating accident occurred off Ventnor on Saturday afternoon. A party of three left the beach for a sail. There was a smart breeze at the time, and the boat was about three miles out into the Channel just visible on the horizon, but some minutes after not a trace could be seen of her. There can hardly be any doubt that all three are drowned. They are Dr. Morris, a visitor; Mr. Aldred, a local schoolmaster; and Mr. Loveridge, a solicitor's clerk.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



FORT ROYAL, EARTHWORK AT PORT SAID, MANNED BY SEAMEN WITH A GATLING GUN.



NAVAL BRIGADE OF SEAMEN AND MARINES AT PORT SAID.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



A SKIRMISHING PARTY ALONG THE RAILWAY EMBANKMENT.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

At Toole's Theatre last Saturday Miss Fanny Davenport, an actress who has achieved great celebrity in the United States, made her first appearance before a London audience as the heroine in a drama in five acts, entitled "Diane," an adaptation by Mr. James Mortimer from the "Diane de Lys" of Alexandre Dumas the Younger. Mr. Mortimer has done his task very deftly indeed. He is obviously as familiar with the French as he is with the English language; he can appreciate all the delicate nuances of the first-named tongue; and he is, withal, an adept in crisp and incisive prose and a playwright of considerable experience. Thus he has been able to impart occasional lightness and terseness to the long-winded verbiage of the Younger Dumas, who as a dramatic author stands in about the same relation to his brilliant and vivacious father as Mr. Solon Trippetow in the new play at the Criterion stands towards the graceless but joyous Baronet, his papa. The Elder Dumas was a "Père Prodiges" and an "Awful Dad," it is true; but his dramas were full of bustle, animation, and "brio." He was, too, after a fashion, a moralist; and his literary record was, on the whole, a much cleaner one than that of his famous contemporaries, Eugène Sue and Frédéric Soulié. His precise, sententious, and verbose son has one confessedly admirable quality. His French is exceptionally pure. His manner is excellent; but his matter is usually offensive. He seems to be incurably addicted to telling immoral stories in a highly moral manner; and, notwithstanding all his scholarship and his keenness of observation, all his chasteness of style and power of language, the distinguished member of the French Academy and author of "La Dame Aux Camélias" is irresistibly suggestive of that very unlovely personage "the nice man with nasty ideas." The tact and cleverness of Mr. James Mortimer have not enabled him to make his version of "Diane de Lys" anything more or less than what it normally is—a simply detestable play. The story is bald and devoid of constructive ingenuity; but it has at least the merit of an almost brutal directness and simplicity. It is not more involved than an ordinary newspaper paragraph reciting the leading points of a case in the Divorce Court. The Count de Lys, a careless cynic, marries Diane for the sake of her wealth. The match is, like ninety-nine marriages out of a hundred in France, purely a "marriage de convenance." Diane is young, beautiful, and accomplished, sadly frivolous, and a desperate coquette. In the outset the husband neglects his handsome volatile wife, who allows a number of more or less platonic admirers to dangle round her. She vouchsafes no particular partiality for any of these love-lorn swains, merely keeping a list of their declarations till they reach the respectable figure of seventy-eight. She is, however, imprudent enough to grant a rendezvous to the Viscount de Ternon, who had been her sweetheart in her school-girl days. In order to meet her, De Ternon borrows the studio of an artistic friend of his named Paul Aubry. The Countess de Lys has sufficient common sense to come to the studio accompanied by a female friend and confidant, Madame Delaunay; but notwithstanding this act of circumspection, Diane's perfectly innocent interview with the Viscount leads indirectly to her undoing. She is so unladylike, while idling in the studio, as to ransack the owner's cabinet, and to read his private correspondence; and, vain, giddy woman as she is, she fancies that she could like this Monsieur Paul Aubry the painter. Eventually they meet, and she falls passionately and criminally in love with him. The Count, chiefly through the espionage of his sister, the Marchioness de Nerey, who hates her sister-in-law, soon becomes cognisant of Diane's amour with Paul. M. de Lys really behaves not only like a placable husband, but like a thorough gentleman, in taking his wife away from Paris, and striving by kindness and consideration to win her back to the path of virtue; but Paul Aubry follows them to Lyons. The Count surprises his wife and the painter, actively preparing to elope together; and this time M. de Lys loses his temper, and frankly tells the painter that if he ever again finds him in the society of his wife he will shoot him. Ultimately Diane steals back from Florence to Paris, and rejoins Paul in the studio. Thither the Count follows her, and—in the original play—keeps his promise by shooting Paul Aubry dead. Mr. James Mortimer has, for some reason to me unknown, altered the *dénouement*, and it is Diane, and not Paul Aubry, who is shot by the vindictive husband. There is nothing more in this dramatised excerpt from the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. There is nothing whatever in the play of a nature to appeal to English sympathies. Marriages of affection in this country are, thank goodness, much more frequent than "marriages de convenance," and an English husband who found that his wife had a *penchant* for listening to seventy-eight more or less platonic admirers, would probably give admirer number one so sound a thrashing that the remaining seventy-seven platonists would hasten to bestow their assiduities elsewhere. Nor would an English Count de Lys run the risk of being hanged for murdering an English Paul Aubry. He would simply make the painter a co-respondent in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. On the whole, "Diane" may be pronounced to be a play as immoral as "Odette," but devoid of the sparkling underplot and the episodes of genuine comedy which make M. Sardou's fundamentally repulsive play not only tolerable but attractive.

Miss Fanny Davenport is a very fine actress; and, more than that, she is a very fine woman. I notice that some of the critics have made her comely proportions the chief count in an indictment against her; but it strikes me that she cannot help being tall and handsome, and carrying herself with Queen-like grace and dignity. It is, however, certainly to her disadvantage that the stage of Mr. Toole's theatre is, comparatively speaking, no bigger than a bandbox; and that Diane has a husband who is, in stature, certainly not the Colossus of Rhodes, and a lover who lacks some inches of the width round the chest of the Farnese Hercules. Doubtless very many of the audience who had read the late Nathaniel Hawthorne's eulogium in "Our Old Home" of the "trim little damsels" of his own country, were slightly astonished to find that, physically, Miss Fanny Davenport more closely approached the type of Miss Fotheringhay in "Pendennis" than of Becky Sharpe in "Vanity Fair;" but I believe that, although Miss Fanny Davenport has won her laurels in America, she is English born, and is descended from a line of well-known English comedians. Naturally agitated, when she first stepped on the stage the faintest possible trace of an American accent was audible in her early utterances. This, however, speedily vanished, not to return; and there was no more in her intonation to recall the American than there is in the speech of Miss Kate Bateman (Mrs. Crowe), or in that of Miss Genevieve Ward, or, for the matter of that, in the elocution of Mr. Edwin Booth or Mr. Hermann Vezin. I suppose that the Americans will not quarrel with me for saying that, North, South, East, and West, they do speak (off the stage) with an accent which is not at all an English one; on the other hand, they do not maltreat "poor letter h" so fully as imperfectly educated English people do, and their elocution (apart from their accent) is a great deal better than ours.

Miss Fanny Davenport was received with more than "first night" enthusiasm, and she deserved all the plaudits with

which she was greeted. She is full of passion, eloquence, and grace; her voice is pure, melodious, sonorous, and sympathetic; and she must excel, I should say, in comedy-drama of the highest class. She has made a decided mark; and it is to be hoped that she will have an early opportunity of displaying her undoubtedly brilliant capacity in a part less embarrassing than that of "Diane de Lys."

The lady was well supported. Mr. Hermann Vezin as the Count de Lys was a model of cool, concentrated self-possession, and of calmly deliberate resolution. In a "vice versa" version of Othello Mr. Hermann Vezin might be Iago coolly warning Emilia he will surely have his heart's blood. Mr. Edmund Lyons played with discreet humour the part of Taupin, a Bohemian painter and friend of Paul; Mr. Philip Day made the lackadaisical Viscount de Ternon a little too ridiculous; and Mr. H. Reeves Smith (who has clearly modelled his style on that of Mr. Arthur Cecil; and could he model it on a better?) was singularly graceful, ready, and at his ease as the Duke de Riva, one of the "Seventy-eight" platonists. Miss Eleanor Bufton, handsome and stately as of yore, was aristocratically haughty as the Marchioness de Nerey, Diane's spiteful sister-in-law; Miss Florence Worth was quite fascinating in the trifling part of the painter's pretty model, Lydia; and, as Madame Delaunay, Diane's faithful confidant, who is continually proffering good advice, which is never taken, Miss Sophie Eyre exhibited marked dramatic power combined with well-balanced and refined diction. Miss Sophie Eyre would be even more deserving of praise if she did not swing her arms quite so awkwardly, and if she managed with a little more skill the inordinately distended "dress improver" with which she "camels out." As for Miss Fanny Davenport's dresses, they seemed to have been modelled on selections from the wardrobe of the Queen of Sheba, who must have been a decidedly "dressy" princess.

I have been to see the Javanese Orchestra at the Westminster Aquarium. The "Javanese Gamelan" is, I believe, the correct title for this curious company of instrumentalists, vocalists, and choregraphists. Number one orchestra is called "Salindio" and number two "Pelog." As there is no notation to Javanese music, the "concours of sweet sounds" is traditional; and, as the programme naïvely puts it, "in the absence of any published study of the musical system, it is difficult to say what it is." With the exception of the "rebab" used by the leader of the orchestra, and the "soeling," or flute, all the instruments used are percussion ones. They comprise a tom-tom or drum, and divers modifications of the gong, the harmonicon, and the bell. The musical part of the performance reminded me very much of the orchestra of the Chinese theatre at San Francisco, whose exertations include a great deal of hammering on what are apparently brass pots, saucepans, and kettles. The dancers are male and female. They are barefooted, but are otherwise attired with the strictest attention to decorum, and their skirts are of a degree of elongation which might be guaranteed not to raise a blush to the cheek of the most prudish of Lord Chamberlains. In the intervals of dancing the lovely coryphées squeak. They are supposed to be performing some kind of romantic drama. On the whole, the exhibition is a curiously interesting one, manifestly genuine, and well worth seeing.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and fifty-ninth meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester took place during this week. The opening performance at Hereford consisted of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," on Tuesday morning; previous to which there was—as heretofore—full choral service in the Cathedral; with a sermon, special to the occasion, preached by the Rev. Sir G. H. Cornwall, Bart. The band and chorus were on the usual scale of completeness, Mr. Carrodus being the leading and solo violinist, and the Cathedral choristers being reinforced chiefly from Bradford. According to long-established precedent, the Cathedral organist of the city in which the Festival is held acts as conductor. In this instance it was Mr. Langdon Colborne; Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, and Mr. C. H. Lloyd, of Gloucester Cathedral, officiating, respectively, as pianoforte accompanist and organist—Mr. J. Taylor being the solo pianist at one of the evening concerts.

"Elijah" was finely rendered in its vocal and instrumental details, a specialty here—as recently at the Birmingham Festival—being the admirable singing of Madame Albani in the soprano solo music of the second part. The other principal vocalists were Misses A. Williams and H. Wilson, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King.

The other performances of the week comprised no absolute novelty, the only approach thereto having been Dr. Garrett's sacred cantata, "The Shunamite" (which was produced in June last by the Cambridge University Choral Society), and a selection from Molique's oratorio "Abraham," first heard at the Norwich Festival of 1860. These (and Beethoven's Mass in C) constituted Thursday morning's programme at the Cathedral. On Wednesday performances were given in the Cathedral both in the morning and the evening. On the former occasion, the programme was a varied one, having comprised Handel's "Judas Maccabæus,"—with some omissions—Beethoven's symphony in B flat; Goetz's 137th psalm, and Bach's "Magnificat" in D major. The evening performance consisted of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," "The Messiah" on Friday (yesterday) morning virtually closed the Festival, which was supplemented in the evening by a selection of chamber music in the Shirehall.

At the first of the miscellaneous evening concerts in the Shirehall, Mrs. Meadows White's setting of Collins's "Ode to the Passions" was produced. The work is worthy of the celebrity which the lady (formerly known as Miss Alice Mary Smith) had gained by various graceful compositions. That now referred to is written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. Notice of its merits must be deferred for the present. The second of these concerts—on Thursday evening—included Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, with Mr. J. Taylor as solo pianist.

The list of stewards contains the names of a large number of gentlemen, among whom any excess of expenditure over the receipts from tickets will be divided—now a very remote possibility. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that the object of these "Three-Choir" Festivals is the rendering of aid to the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses, a result which is obtained solely from collections made in the Cathedral and subsequent donations; the proceeds from tickets not being touched for that purpose.

Friends in Scotland have heard, with regret, of the death from eating poisonous mushrooms of the Rev. George Theophilus Dodds, who has been for the last seven years connected with the McCall Protestant Mission in Paris. In addition to his Paris appointment, he was Pastor of the Free Church, Lochee, near Dundee.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The prospects of the Doncaster week did not seem very bright on Monday, comparatively few horses having arrived; but railway communication with the northern town has been so much improved of late that several trainers did not put in an appearance until almost the last moment, and the fields for the various events of the opening day were not much below the average. A very poor class of animals now take part in the Fitzwilliam Stakes, which used invariably to bring out one or two of the cracks; and, though Poste Restante, who just beat old Knight of Burghley on Tuesday, has plenty of speed, he broke down in the race, and no bid could be obtained for him when he was put up to auction subsequently. The Filly Stakes proved the good thing for Ravissante that was indicated by the betting, and the form shown by Lord Stamford's two representatives caused a general run on Geheimmis for the Leger, slight odds being laid on the Oaks winner, whilst Shotover travelled very badly in the betting. A field of five is the smallest that has ever run for the Great Yorkshire Handicap since the race was instituted, in 1842, and nothing but Retreat (8 st. 13 lb.) and Baliol (6 st. 7 lb.) was backed with any spirit. As the latter bolted twice with little Martin in the Ebor Handicap, he was this time intrusted to the handling of Woodburn, who managed him remarkably well, and took his field along at such a pace that they were all in hopeless difficulties quite half a mile from home, and Baliol cantered in a dozen lengths in front of Reveller (8 st. 12 lb.). It is probable, however, that Retreat was really second best, but Archer pulled him up when pursuit of the leader was evidently hopeless. Another quintet assembled at the starting-post for the Champagne Stakes, and five such high-class youngsters as Galliard, Macheath, The Prince, Chislehurst, and Hauteur have seldom taken part in any one race. Unfortunately, however, three out of the five were by no means at their best. Galliard has been eased in his work since his victory at York, Chislehurst has been decidedly "off" since his defeat at Redcar, and The Prince is nothing like fit yet. Macheath's very doubtful legs must have given his trainer an immense deal of trouble and anxiety; so perhaps Hauteur's victory must be in some measure regarded as a triumph of condition over quality, though M. Lefevre's filly has doubtless improved greatly since she last appeared in public.

Though there was a heavy fall of rain on the previous evening the St. Leger day was wonderfully fine and bright, and, as a natural consequence, there has never been a larger attendance on the famous moor. The first two races attracted little attention, everyone being anxious to see the candidates for the great event. Geheimmis was universally admired, odds of 11 to 8 being laid on her at the start, and there was no change in the betting with regard to any of the others. When the lot reached the post a break-away occurred, but the flag was soon lowered to a capital start. Dutch Oven was the first to break the line, and went on with a clear lead of Fénélon, Suchem, and Actress, the next lot comprising Sweetbread, Marden, and Lord Bradford's pair, the favourite being next, and Laureate and Romeo last. Little alteration in the above order took place till about a furlong had been covered, and then Actress drew out, attended by Baliol, Fénélon, Marden and Sachem, with Dutch Oven, Geheimmis, Laureate, and Shotover at the head of the next division, whilst the Hygeia colt dropped back into the company of Romeo. So they went up the hill, but on approaching the Rifle Butts Actress was about two lengths in front of Baliol, the pair going on clear of Fénélon, Geheimmis, Marden, and Quicklime, well up with these being Sweetbread, Shotover, Laureate, and Sachem, whilst Romeo was now the absolute last. No further change occurred until they were at the Red House post, where Actress was still in possession of a clear lead of Baliol, who was, in turn, four or five lengths in advance of Fénélon, Marden, and Geheimmis, the next batch being Sachem, Sweetbread, Shotover, and Laureate; whilst Quicklime and Battlefield headed the remainder, of whom Romeo was still the whipper-in. Half a mile from home Baliol joined Actress, and the pair came on attended by the favourite, Laureate, and Sachem. Approaching the final bend, Geheimmis drew out with the lead, and entered the line for home, attended by Sweetbread and Shotover, with Fénélon and Sachem next; while Dutch Oven began to work her way to the front. Lord Falmouth's mare came through two distances from home, and, getting on terms with Geheimmis at the distance, had her in trouble soon afterwards, and won easily by a length and a half; four lengths off Shotover was third; Sachem was fourth, Sweetbread fifth, Quicklime sixth, Marden seventh, Battlefield eighth, the Hygeia colt and Romeo next, and Baliol and Actress last. There has been no such surprise in connection with the Leger since 1861, when the despised Culler On just beat Kettledrum by a head. As a two-year-old Dutch Oven was quite in the first flight, but she went amiss in the spring, and her four previous essays this season have only resulted in one win in the most moderate company. In all his brilliant career Archer has never gained a more sensational victory, and we believe it is the first time in the history of the race that all three placed animals have been fillies.

A small charge for admission to the sale-paddock had a capital effect in keeping away the crowd of loafers who used to surround the ring, to the exclusion of intending buyers. Business on the opening day was very dull, and the eleven yearlings from the Woodlands Stud, half a dozen of which were by Macgregor, only averaged a trifle under 150 guineas. There was a rather brisk competition between Alec Taylor and Cannon for possession of the four-year-old Monarch, and he eventually fell to the latter's nod at 760 guineas.

The Australians are keeping the cricket season up to a date far beyond that at which we are accustomed to consider it ended, and their play shows no signs of any deterioration. The Zingari really looked like beating them at Scarborough last week, as, thanks mainly to the fine batting of Mr. G. B. Studd (86) and Lord Harris (47), they made 279 against the colonists' 153. At their second attempt, however, the latter completely mastered the bowling, and, with the help of Bannerman (not out, 120), and Messrs. Bonnor (not out, 122), Murdoch (53), and M'Donnell (42), ran up the splendid score of 423 for six wickets, the match ending in a draw. Mr. M'Donnell (45 and 35) was the only one who could do anything against Shaw's Eleven; but Mr. Boyle, who altogether took twelve wickets for 52 runs, was quite irresistible with the ball, and may be said to have won the match by 89 runs. The last two county matches of the season were ended on Saturday. Gloucestershire beat Surrey by six wickets, Messrs. W. G. Grace (88 and 51) and W. W. Read (not out, 50 and 56) doing the most for their respective sides. Notts defeated Sussex by ten wickets, Wright (99) and Osoit (62) being the chief contributors to the winning score. Lancashire is the champion county for the second year in succession, though Nottinghamshire made a gallant struggle for the premier position.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, accompanied by Mr. Jenkinson, Assistant-Secretary, with a strong escort, has set out for a tour through Mayo and Galway.



## THE COURT.

An interesting ceremony took place on the Royal Highland estate last week, at which her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught were present—the occasion being the “fire-kindling” in her Majesty’s new shiel on the Danzy Haugh (which was named by the Queen), in the Ballochbuie Forest. This cottage, as that in the Glassalt Shiel, will be frequently used by her Majesty during her excursions from Balmoral. The Danzy Shiel is partly inhabited by the Queen’s wood forester. The ladies and gentlemen of the household, General Sir H. Ponsonby, and Dr. Profeit were at the celebration. The Rev. Dr. Donald McLeod performed Divine service at Balmoral on Sunday, her Majesty and the Princesses being present. Viscount Lyons has been on a visit of some days to the Queen, and her Majesty has also entertained at dinner the Earl of Kenmare, the Rev. Canon Connor, Dr. Donald McLeod, and the Rev. Archibald Campbell. Her Majesty has visited Mrs. Campbell at the Manse; and, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, has taken daily drives to her favourite haunts in the locality.

Very good accounts of the health of the Duke of Connaught continue to be received by the Queen from the seat of war in Egypt.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Osborne on the 6th inst. in the Admiralty yacht *Lively*, en route for Scotland. At Trinity Wharf a deputation from the inhabitants of East Cowes met their Royal Highnesses and presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Duke and Duchess. Prince Leopold accepted the address and gave a written reply. The *Lively* passed through Yarmouth Roads yesterday week, the yacht coming close in shore. The Firth of Forth was gained on Monday, when the Duke and Duchess landed at Wemyss, where they were met at the harbour by Master Rosslyn Wemyss, one of the midshipmen who accompanied Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on their cruise in the *Bacchante*. The Royal visitors drove to Wemyss Castle, and during the afternoon the Duke and Duchess planted two fir-trees in the flower-garden of the castle in commemoration of their visit. They re-embarked in the evening, and proceeded to Largo Bay, where the *Lively* cast anchor for the night, returning to Wemyss Bay on Tuesday morning, when Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, Masters Hugo and Rosslyn Wemyss, and various other guests embarked in the *Lively* and sailed up the Firth of Forth, returning to Wemyss Castle in the afternoon. The *Lively* left Wemyss Bay late the same night for Aberdeen, whence the Duke and Duchess travelled by special train on Wednesday to Ballater, arriving at three o’clock, her Majesty meeting the Duchess at the railway station on this her first visit to Balmoral.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Wiesbaden and Homburg closed last week; and their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, arrived at Darmstadt on Monday, on a visit to the Grand Duke of Hesse, leaving on Tuesday on their return to England. At Mayence they were joined by the King and Queen of the Hellenes. The Royal travellers embarked on board the *Osborne* on Wednesday morning at Flushing, and crossed the North Sea to the Thames, landing at Port Victoria, the riverside station of the Hundred of Hoo line, whence they travelled by special South-Eastern train to Charing-cross. The Prince and Princess, with their family and the King and Queen of the Hellenes, left for Abergeldie yesterday (Friday).

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Egerton Leigh with Miss Mary Louisa Hay, fifth daughter of Mr. Robert Hay Murray, of Godinton Park, Ashford, Kent, was solemnised on the 7th inst. at Great Chart parish church. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a cream-coloured satin gown trimmed with Venetian point lace; orange and myrtle wreath and tulle veil, with pearl and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids—Miss Edith Murray, the Hon. Sophia Palmer, Miss Marian Murray, Miss Buxton, Miss Leigh Pemberton, and Miss Bell, wearing dresses of cream broché trimmed with sapphire blue velvet, and sapphire blue velvet bonnets. Each also wore a gold and lapis lazuli brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Representatives of the chief country families, with a large number of other distinguished guests, were of the wedding party. After the breakfast at Godinton House, the bride and bridegroom left for West Hall, High Leigh, en route for Scotland, for the wedding tour. The presents, some 200 in number, were of great value.

The marriage of Mr. Laurence Whately and Mrs. Henry Eaton will take place next Tuesday; that between the Earl of Durham and Miss Ethel Milner will take place at the end of October; and that of Mr. William Basil Farnham and Miss Scott, second daughter of the late Sir Francis Scott and Lady Scott, takes place early in November.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Sidney Osborne, eldest son of the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, and Miss Margaret Hammersley, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Hammersley, of Cromwell-gardens; also between Miss Alice Monk, eldest daughter of Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., and Mr. Charles Dimsdale, eldest son of Baron Dimsdale, late M.P. for Hertford; and also between Miss Constance Monk, second daughter of Mr. Monk, and Mr. Eugene Sanford, 60th Rifles, eldest son of the Rev. E. A. Sanford, Rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire.

## ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held last week at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Richard Stokes, late coxswain of the Poole life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in assisting in the boat on many occasions to save life from shipwreck; rewards amounting to £228 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the past month. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1226 were made on different life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced, including £1000 from Miss Cuttill, of Holmfirth, for the endowment of the life-boat “John and Betty Cuttill” presented to the institution by her late brother, and recently stationed at Bamborough Castle, Northumberland. New life-boat stations were ordered to be formed at Arammore Island, county Donegal, and Port Erin, Isle of Man. Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

The Cutlers’ Feast took place on the 7th inst. at Sheffield—Mr. A. A. Jowitt, the Master Cutler, presiding. Sir T. Brassey, M.P., in responding to the toast of her Majesty’s Ministers, spoke highly of the services rendered by the Navy and the Marines in Egypt. He attached far more importance to the Suez Canal in its commercial than in its military character.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

The insurrection in Corea, which we lately mentioned, has been suppressed by the Chinese Government, which promptly sent ships and troops. Admiral Ting entered the capital, seized the King’s father, Li Hsia Ying, marched him off, and brought him to China. The King has been reinstated, and Government work is proceeding as usual. Japan demands the decent burial of the murdered Japanese, with compensation in money for their family; also treaty ports, with three miles radius; a war indemnity; and the right to station some troops at the capital as Legation guard. Ten men have been executed, and the difficulty is reported to be settled.

Central America has been visited by shocks of earthquake, which continue at Panama, and much alarm is felt there. Many families are encamped in the open fields, fearing to remain in the town. The railway has suffered serious damage. The bridges have partially broken down, and the rails in many parts have been much twisted. The railway warehouses at Aspinwall are a heap of ruins. The towns in the interior have suffered severely.

A terrible railway accident took place on Sunday week, near Freiburg, in Baden, causing the death of more than seventy passengers by an excursion-train. The train had conveyed above twelve hundred Sunday excursionists from Alsace to Freiburg, and started on its return journey at eight o’clock in the evening. It was composed of twenty-six carriages, all filled with people, belonging mostly to Colmar and Munster. Many of them were those of a party of Government officials, with their families and friends. At Hugstetten, not far from Freiburg, in descending an incline, the engine ran off the rails, carrying with it twelve carriages, which were upset and crushed together, or piled upon one another. Several hundred persons were more or less injured, besides the large number killed by this disaster, which has excited general sorrow throughout Southern Germany.

A singular Alpine accident happened a few days ago in the Valais. A Bernese guide, named Koler, who was accompanying an English family, with a pack on his back, leaned for a moment against a rail by the wayside. The rail, which ran along the edge of a precipice, broke, and the guide, falling down headlong, was killed on the spot.

Recent rains are said to have widened the rifts in the Risikopf, in Switzerland, to so dangerous an extent that Elm is again in danger, and the buildings which would be most likely to be destroyed in the event of another landslide have been vacated.

The frontier dispute between Greece and Turkey, which has caused some bloodshed in the last two or three weeks, is far from being decided. The Turkish Government, being anxious to settle the matter, is prepared to abandon all contested points, including Karalli Derbend, on the condition of keeping the defile which passes between Harko and Kritirieh, and constitutes the only means of communication between the district of Alassonia, which remains Turkish, and the other points of European Turkey. But Greece refuses this concession on the strength of a previous decision of the Frontier Commission.

The Turkish Government has now again to deal with a threatened revolt of the Kurdish tribes in the Armenian highlands at the head of the Euphrates. It seems that the rebellious Sheik Obeidullah is still at the head of his followers near Urumieh, on the Persian frontier. Whilst protesting his devotion to the Sultan, he appears to be resuming his former attitude. Persia, seriously disquieted, is proposing herself to capture the Sheik. Moussa Pasha left Erzeroum on Aug. 25 to take command of the troops sent against the Sheik, with orders, it is said, to capture him alive or dead.

The journey of the Governor-General of Canada to British Columbia is through the United States. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise arrived at Omaha on Friday, and were received at the station by General Howard, commanding the county of Platte, and his staff. After a short stay, the journey was continued westward. General Howard ordered salutes to be fired, when the Viceregal party arrived, from Forts Sidney, Cheyenne, and Steele. They expected to pass Saturday night at Sherman, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Much interest is being aroused at the present time by the discovery of extensive phosphate fields in the Ottawa Valley, Canada. Companies are being formed to work them, and it is expected that the mining operations will result in a large and lucrative export trade.

Some interesting statistics have been prepared by the Department of Agriculture of Ontario relating to the agriculture of that province. It appears that there are 339,481 working horses in the province, 72,065 breeding mares, and 100,505 unbroken horses. The total number of cattle amounted to 1,608,056; sheep, 1,942,780; and pigs, 866,995. These figures are as complete as could be obtained, but it is considered that the full number of animals had not been reported. It is stated that farm labourers have been scarce, and that the demand for them has been increased by the general heaviness of the harvest. Wages ran from 1 dol. 50c. to 2 dols. 50c. per day, and from 25 dols. to 40 dols. per month, with board; and even with these high figures it was difficult to procure men.

## BALLOONS FOR THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The War Office has at length made preparations to furnish balloons for the reconnoitring service in the Egyptian campaign. Three officers have been appointed to proceed to Egypt with the balloon equipment—namely, Captain Lee, Royal Engineers; Captain Templer, 7th Battalion King’s Royal Rifles; and Lieutenant Hawker, Royal Engineers. They will be ready with their transport and equipment this week, and will take with them the three largest of the War Department balloons, which are the Crusader, containing 47,000 cubic feet; the Talisman, 18,000 ft.; and the Saracen, 13,000 ft. Each balloon will be fully equipped, in order that all three may, if required, be separately employed, and a party of Sappers already trained to the work will be attached to each of them. The officers intend if possible to save the heavy cost of hydrogen by manufacturing coal gas, and will undertake to construct the necessary apparatus in four days after they land or come to a halting place. To provide complete gas-works sufficient for their purpose they will require only five retorts, 7 ft. by 18 in., and a long tube for a condenser; but as it is desirable to have the gas in good condition, it is proposed to add a purifying box with peroxide of iron to take up the sulphuretted hydrogen, and wet sawdust to absorb the ammonia. Once in readiness, they make sufficient gas to fill one of the balloons in twenty-four hours, and the plan contemplated is to use two of the envelopes as gas-holders, and supplying the third therefrom for ascents as required. The lifting power of such gas would be about 70 lb. per 1000 ft., and, as the largest of the balloons will contain 27,000 ft., it ought, with all its impedimenta, to carry three or four men,

and retain its buoyancy for at least two days. The balloons have been brought out of store, inflated with air, and found to be in perfect condition. They were all made under the direction of Captain Templer, one of the officers who are to accompany them, and who, it will be remembered, was a companion of the late Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., and Mr. Gardner, in the disastrous balloon expedition last December, when Mr. Powell lost his life in the sea near Bridport. Captain Templer has already started for Alexandria, to make arrangements for the reception of the balloon-party, either there or at Port Said.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

A meeting of the Cabinet, the first since the adjournment of Parliament, was held at three o’clock on Wednesday afternoon, at the Prime Minister’s official residence, Downing-street, all the Ministers being present except Lord Spencer.

The British Conference of Young Men’s Christian Associations was held at Glasgow last week. Reports were presented from various districts, and an invitation to hold next year’s conference at Liverpool was unanimously accepted.

At a recent meeting of the General Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition it was stated that the arrangements have been almost completed. They have promised of support from all parts of the world, and the undertaking promises to be very successful.

A colliery accident occurred at Darwen, Lancashire, on Wednesday, by which five men fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of forty yards. The men’s legs and thighs were broken and otherwise injured. It was an hour before they could be got out.

On Wednesday morning the temperature in the north of Scotland was lower than at any previous period so early in the season. Thin coatings of ice formed on the pools on the lower stretches of Deeside, and snow covered the tops of the highest mountains.

We are glad to say that the Archbishop of Canterbury seems to be recovering, though not yet out of danger. The bulletin of Dr. Alfred Carpenter was as follows on Wednesday morning:—“The Archbishop has had a more satisfactory night. The blistered mouth and relaxed throat, which have troubled his Grace the last two days, are better, and he is slightly stronger.”

The fishing-boat *Reine des Anges* was wrecked on Tuesday morning on the Middle Cross Sands, and the captain, with five men, was drowned. The Causton life-boat put off in response to signals, and succeeded in picking up the remaining eight members of the crew. Having been brought into Yarmouth Harbour, they were conveyed in an exhausted state to the Sailors’ Home. The boat belonged to Boulogne.

A burglar made his way after midnight on Friday into the bed-room of a gentleman and lady named Dowell, who live in the neighbourhood of Leicester. He had emptied Mr. Dowell’s trousers pockets and cleared the dressing-table, when Mrs. Dowell awoke and saw him. She woke her husband, who sprang out of bed and pursued the thief to the sitting-room, where a severe encounter ensued. Mr. Dowell was being overpowered, when his wife came up behind, and striking the burglar two heavy blows with a poker, rendered him insensible. Assistance was then procured, and the man apprehended. His name is Shepperd, a bricklayer’s labourer, who lived in Whitechapel. The prisoner has been remanded.

The sale of the goods distrained for nonpayment of the Vicar’s rate in Coventry had been announced for Monday, but an attempt to hold it was frustrated by an outburst of popular indignation. Such indignation has an unfortunate tendency to run into discreditable excesses. The excited crowd, having effectually hindered the sale, proceeded to Trinity Vicarage, and did serious damage to the garden. It is earnestly to be hoped that there will be no repetition of these riotous proceedings. The rate is one of a shilling in the pound, which produced last year £960; but the Vicar and his friends have offered to give it up, if a fund is subscribed to yield an income of £600 a year. There is an old Act of Queen Mary’s reign authorising the collection of such a rate to support the parish clergymen of Trinity and St. Michael’s, at Coventry.

It was reported by telegraph from St. Vincent, on Monday, that the Ethiopia, African Company’s steamer, has been totally lost at Loango, but that the crew had been saved. The Ethiopia was an iron screw-steamer of 1761 tons gross, and built in Liverpool in 1873, and was employed in the trade between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa.

Francis Hynes, who, at the recent Special Commission Court, held in Dublin, under the Prevention of Crimes Act, before Mr. Justice Lawson, was convicted of the wilful murder of a herd named Doloughy, was hanged on Monday morning within the walls of the Limerick County Jail. The trial of this man, it will be remembered, was the occasion upon which the *Freeman’s Journal* made some comments on the jury, for which the proprietor and editor of that journal, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff of Dublin, was committed to prison for contempt of Court.

Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co., of Oxford-street, whose photographs of Turner’s “Liber Studiorum,” and “England and Wales,” and of the pictures in the National Gallery we have already noticed, are publishing a series of reproductions of the pictures in Hampton Court Palace, to which similar praise is due as among the best photographs of their kind. The collection at Hampton Court Palace is of a very heterogeneous character, and hence the importance of many of the works is apt to be overlooked, even by art-students—to whom these photographs should be very welcome. It is true that photography is by no means a perfect mode of reproducing oil paintings: the hues, owing to their unequal actinic properties, do not translate into equal tonal values relatively to each other, while slight inequalities of texture and the glisten of varnish are exaggerated in consequence of the diffusion of all “high lights;” yet the scientific accuracy of photography, in some respects, renders such reproductions of great value in the way of record or documentary evidence. And to those who understand, and can make full allowance for the defects of the process, a photographic copy is more acceptable than even the finest engraving.

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FRESCO PAINTINGS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.—SEE PAGE 306.





THE WAR IN EGYPT: SURRENDER!





THE LATE MR. T. FALCONER.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HEDAYAT ALI, C.S.I.

## THE LATE MR. T. FALCONER.

This gentleman, whose death was noticed two or three weeks ago, was lately a County Court Judge in South Wales, but had held responsible posts in the Colonial administration. He was born in 1805, and was called to the Bar in 1830. In 1850 was selected by the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, to determine the boundaries between that province and the province of New Brunswick, and in July, 1851, was appointed Colonial Secretary of Western Australia. On his return to England, he was made County Court Judge for Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, which office he held during twenty years. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Geological Society, and one of the two surviving members of the London Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was the author of several legal and antiquarian treatises.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. W. G. Lewis, of Bath.

Her Majesty has approved of the regimental distinction of the words "South Africa" being borne on the colours of the 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders (42nd), in commemoration of its services during the campaigns of 1846-7, 1851-3.

## NATIVE-OFFICER OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Hedayat Ali, C.S.I., Native Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, was a remarkable example of distinguished service among the native officers and soldiers of the army in India. We learn that Hedayat Ali was the son of Subadar Shaikh Kummur Ali Khan, of the East India Company's 8th Bengal Native Infantry. He was born in 1825, and at seventeen years of age enlisted as sepoy in his father's corps. He received his baptism of fire during the hard-fought campaign of 1848-9; being present at the first and second sieges of Multan, the battles of Dharramsala, Suraj-Khund, Gujerat, and Ramnagar, in which actions he displayed conspicuous valour on several occasions. He came most prominently into notice during the siege of Multan for his brilliant and plucky capture of the notorious rebel spy Umrao Singh, who had been sent as a secret emissary into our camp by Mulraj. In 1855 he quelled an insubordinate movement of the sepoys of his regiment. In the next year he was sent, at the request of Colonel (then Captain) Rattray, to aid that gallant officer in raising and drilling the 1st Battalion of Bengal Police (now 45th Sikhs), and soon afterwards was made subadar. During the terrible days of the Mutiny he did magnificent

service to the Government in Patna and district, and hundreds of Europeans owed their lives to his indefatigable energy, indomitable courage, and unswerving fidelity in keeping the mutinous spirit from breaking out in the regiments garrisoned at Dinapore during the defenceless state of that station during May, June, and the early part of July, 1857. In 1857-8 he was present at the actions of Bodhgaya, Akerpur, Nasrigany, Piro, Saingui, Nya Nagar, Jugdispur, and Sikhratta. He did good service in the affairs of Sewahli, Dhanchua, and Kusma, and at Dhamua covered himself with glory in the charge of H.M.'s 10th Foot, for which he received the First Class of the Order of Merit, equivalent to our Victoria Cross. He was promoted to a sub-lieutenancy in 1859. He served under Lieutenant-Colonel Gawler during the Sikhim War in 1861, and was brought prominently under the notice of the Government. In 1862 he served as orderly officer, under his old commandant Major Rattray, in the expedition dispatched to quell the disturbances in the Sumbulpur district, and at the close of the campaign was promoted to a lieutenancy. The next year again found him engaged on active service in the Jyntiah and Kassiah Hills, and brought to the notice of the Government for his valuable services. In the Blutan expedition, 1864-5, he was employed as assistant to the chief political officer, and received, in recognition of his services with that force, the



THE SELF-ACCUSED PHOENIX PARK MURDERER BEFORE THE BRITISH CONSUL AT PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA.



title of Khan Bahadar. In 1866 he became honorary captain. In 1870-1 he accompanied the Lushai field force in charge of the transport coolie corps which he had raised in Cooch Behar, and on the return of the troops received an honorary Majority. He was made honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877, and consequently at his death was close to the time when he could have become full Colonel, when he intended to have retired, and it was understood that on his retirement the Indian Government would, in consideration of his long and faithful service to the State, grant him the title of Nawab. This grand old warrior was a Companion of the Indian Empire, 1st Class of the Order of British India, 1st Class of the Order of Merit, and had the Multan Medal, with a Clasp, for Gujerat, Mutiny Medal, and Bhutan Medal, with a Clasp, for Lushai. During the Prince of Wales's stay at Delhi and Agra, Hedayat Ali acted as his aide-de-camp, and received a valuable ring from the Prince as a mark of especial favour. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss. His only son, Shakhawāt Ali, will be granted a commission in the Army when he reaches the prescribed age."

The portrait is from a photograph by Westfield and Co., of Calcutta.

### FRESCO PAINTINGS AT POMPEII.

An important painting has been found at Pompeii, and placed in the Naples Museum among the Pompeian frescoes. It represents the Judgment of Solomon, and is the first picture on a sacred subject, the first fragment either of Judaism or Christianity, that has been discovered in the buried cities. The picture is 5 ft. 6 in. long, and 19 in. in height, and is surrounded by a black line about 1 in. in width. The scene is laid upon a terrace in front of a house adorned with creeping plants, and shaded with a white awning. On a dais (represented as being about 4 ft. high) sits the King, holding a sceptre, and robed in white. On each side of him sits a councillor, and behind them six soldiers under arms. The King is represented as leaning over the front of the dais towards a woman in a green robe, who kneels before him with dishevelled hair and outstretched hands. In the centre of the court is a three-legged table, like a butcher's block, upon which lies an infant, who is held in a recumbent position, in spite of his struggles, by a woman wearing a turban. A soldier in armour, and wearing a helmet with a long red plume, holds the legs of the infant, and is about to cleave it in two with his falchion. A group of spectators completes the picture, which contains in all nineteen figures. The drawing is poor, but the colours are particularly bright, and the preservation is excellent. As a work of art, it is below the average Pompeian standard, but it is full of spirit, and drawn with great freedom. The bodies of the figures are dwarfed, and their heads, out of all proportion, large.

The last house excavated at Pompeii in Isola V., Regione VIII., is situated at the south side. Its construction is quite unusual, as it possesses no proper atrium. On entering the doorway you find on your right a small stove in the corner of the passage; on the left is the kitchen, with a room for slaves. To the right is a row of columns, forming a rectangular space, in the midst of which is the triclinium with the reclining bed formed of masonry, and in the centre a cylindrical table covered with slabs of marble geometrically arranged. The wall paintings of this open space are heads of Medusa, hippocripts, and fantastic birds. Returning into the passage, there is on the left next to the kitchen an exedra with walls ornamented with white and yellow squares, divided by columns, festoons and decorations, all in fresco. At the entrance of this room are two strange figures; on the left an infant surprised at the sight of a large rat issuing from a trap, and on the right the same infant trying to catch the rat. On the wall is a medallion with a small figure, two cupids and two flying geniuses, one with a pastoral staff in the left hand and a bunch of grapes in the right, the other with a staff in the right hand and the left supporting a basket on the shoulder. The opposite wall is in a bad condition, so that nothing can be distinguished but the faint traces of a similar medallion. This room was covered, and above it and the kitchen was a second storey, to which access was had by a staircase. Many vases, shells in bronze, several gold rings with engraved stones, and amphoræ were found in this house, and six skeletons. A walled-up door on the left wall of the exedra makes it probable that the house was once a portion of some other larger dwelling.

### THE CITY OF CAIRO.

It is not unlikely that, in a very few days, the famous and renowned capital of Egypt will have been approached, and possibly will soon be occupied by the British army under command of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Some descriptive particulars relating to Cairo will therefore be interesting to our readers this week. That city forms the subject of an interesting chapter in Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's small volume on "Egypt," recently published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., as one of their series of "Foreign Countries and British Colonies," to which we have before referred.

El Kahirah, as the name of Cairo, which in Arabic signifies "The Victorious," is more correctly written, was founded in the year 969 A.D. by the Fatimih Caliphs, who succeeded the Ikhsid dynasty in Egypt; but the preceding Moslem rulers of that country, from its conquest by Omar in 641 A.D., had made their chief residence upon a neighbouring site, which they called El Fustat, "The Tent," El Askar, "The Camp," or El Katal, while the popular name was Masr or Misr, which has also, from time immemorial, been the name of Egypt as a whole. The Nile formerly flowed close to the west wall of the city, but in the thirteenth century underwent a change in its course, leaving a considerable space between Cairo and river; Boulak, on the river's bank, opposite the Gezireh Palace, is now the port of Cairo. It is 131 miles south of Alexandria, by railway, and a hundred miles from Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. The city, which has a population usually reckoned at more than 350,000, is the largest city in Africa. It occupies a site upon a spur of the Mokattam hills and the plain below; and is about ten miles in circuit, of oblong shape, comprising within that space more than three square miles, inclusive of the new and fashionable quarter. It is bordered on the western side by the Nile, which, with the contracted channels formed by the Islands of Roda and Boulak, flows along under the walls of the Palaces of Kasr and Ibrahim Pasha. Behind the city to the east is the lofty range of hills of Mokattam and El Joshee, flanked by the citadel, which commands a magnificent view of Cairo and the Nile, with the arid plains of Ghizeh and the Pyramids in the distance. Mr. Stanley Lane Poole considers the city "the most perfect example the world can show of a Mohammedan capital." In spite of recent attempts to raise it to the questionable dignity of a bastard Paris, he observes, "we can still shut our eyes to the hotels and restaurants, the dusty grass plots and tawdry villa residences, and turn away to wander in the labyrinth of narrow lanes which intersect the old parts just as they did in the golden days of the Mameluke Sultans. And as we thread the winding alleys where a thin streak of sky marks the narrow space between the lattice windows of the overhanging upper storeys, and dive under a camel here, or retreat into a recess there, to escape what seems imminent death at the feet of the advancing and apparently impassable crowd of beasts of burden, camels, asses, horses, laden or ridden, we may fancy ourselves in the gateway of Ali of Cairo, and in that stall round the corner may hear the story of the wonderful adventures of the six brothers from the immortal Barber himself." In brief, Cairo is a city which, if it no longer justifies the exclamation of the Jewish physician in the "Thousand-and-One Nights," "He who hath not seen Cairo hath not seen the world," is yet essentially Mohammedan. Its peculiar boast is its mosques and chapels, of which there are said to be as many as four hundred, some of them fine specimens of Arabian architecture—the most celebrated being the mosque of Sultan Hassan, which has a magnificent entrance beautifully embellished with honeycomb tracery. In the poorer quarters the houses are built of mud or sun-baked bricks, and are only one storey in height; those of the richer class are of brick, wood, and a soft stone quarried in the neighbouring mountains, and are two, or frequently three storeys high. Broader streets with loftier houses, however, have arisen since the accession of the Khedive Ismail, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Esbekiyeh, which may be likened to the great square of Alexandria, being flanked with trees around public promenades with large and handsome fountains, and bordered with cafés, shops, hotels, and some buildings of a nobler character—as the old Palace of Mohammed Ali, the Opera House, and the French Theatre. This centre of the European life of the city is on the northern side, about a third of a mile from the Ismailiyeh Canal. Here are the English, French, and German Consulates and the American Mission. At the eastern corner are the Post and Telegraph

Offices; a little further to the north are Miss Whately's schools, of which many interesting accounts have appeared. To the Esbekiyeh quarter has been added, on the south, the quarter of Abdeen, and on the west that of Ismailiyeh, while on the north a new quarter has recently been forming in the direction of the Abbasiyeh. The Oriental fashion of concentrating foreigners, and even trades and classes in distinct quarters walled in, is unhappily favourable for outbreaks of violence, either from religious feuds, or from antipathies of race. The collection of streets called the Gemaylyeh, where the wholesale business of Cairo is done, and the quarter which is the centre of the Red Sea trade lie a wall away from the European quarter to the east. The most important of the new streets is the Boulevard Mehemet Ali, which traverses the city in an almost northerly direction from the Esbekiyeh to the citadel.

For purposes of defence Cairo, though strategically well placed at the natural centre of the country, and well provided with means of transit by rail and canal, appears to offer but few advantages. The old walls are picturesque and imposing, but practically of no military value, and nearly as much may be said of the citadel originally built by Saladin. When Egypt was invaded by the French army under Napoleon in 1798, the fate of Cairo was really decided outside the walls by the celebrated "Battle of the Pyramids." The city was easily retaken in 1801 by the combined English and Turkish forces, when six thousand French troops surrendered prisoners of war. The climate of Cairo is considered healthy in the winter months, when the thermometer seldom falls below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or rises above 70; but damp, unwholesome exhalations prevail after the July rising of the Nile has subsided; and the heat in August, reaching an average of 86 degrees, is rather oppressive for Europeans.

### THE SELF-ACCUSED DUBLIN ASSASSIN.

A correspondent in Venezuela, South America, has sent us a Sketch of the scene at the British Consulate, Puerto Cabello, when William Westgate, alias Michael O'Brian, who there surrendered himself to justice, confessing that he was one of the four murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke in the Phoenix Park at Dublin, was brought up for examination. The British Consul, Mr. Robert Conn, appears standing behind his table, solemnly addressing and warning this miserable self-accused assassin, if not a madman or an impostor, whose extraordinary tale has not yet been confirmed by any other substantial evidence. He stands on the left-hand side, with one of his hands released from the manacles, and raised with a gesture invoking the most awful attestation of the truth of his dreadful story. The gentleman seated on the Consul's right is Mr. George Richards, master of the British barque Gladstone, while at the opposite end of the table sit Mr. Wigley, master of the Cana brigantine, and Mr. D. Jones, master of the Fairway; these three British subjects having been invited by the Consul to join him in forming a special Court for the purpose of such an important examination. The legal proceedings, however, conducted in the foreign State of Venezuela, could be only of a preliminary character; and it was needful that the accused should be sent to a British Colony in the West Indies before ordering his conveyance home to the United Kingdom. He has since been removed to Jamaica. The medical men who have examined him say that he is suffering under intense excitement, but they have not positively declared him to be insane.

Mr. Chamberlain has nominated a committee, Messrs. C. M. Norwood, M.P., E. Birkbeck, M.P., E. Heneage, M.P., the Mayor of Hull, and Mr. T. Gray, to inquire into the regulations and customs under which the fishery trade is worked. The movement has arisen out of recent cases of cruelty to boys in fishing-vessels.

A number of gentlemen went by special train on Saturday along the new line, the Hundred of Hoo Railway, which leaves the South-Eastern Railway five miles east of Gravesend, and runs ten miles to a point near the mouth of the Medway, which has been called Port Victoria. Here the South-Eastern Railway Company contemplates constructing docks and providing the facilities for an extensive ocean-going traffic. Port Victoria is an hour nearer the sea than Gravesend, and the run from London occupies less than an hour. The line has been opened to the public this week.

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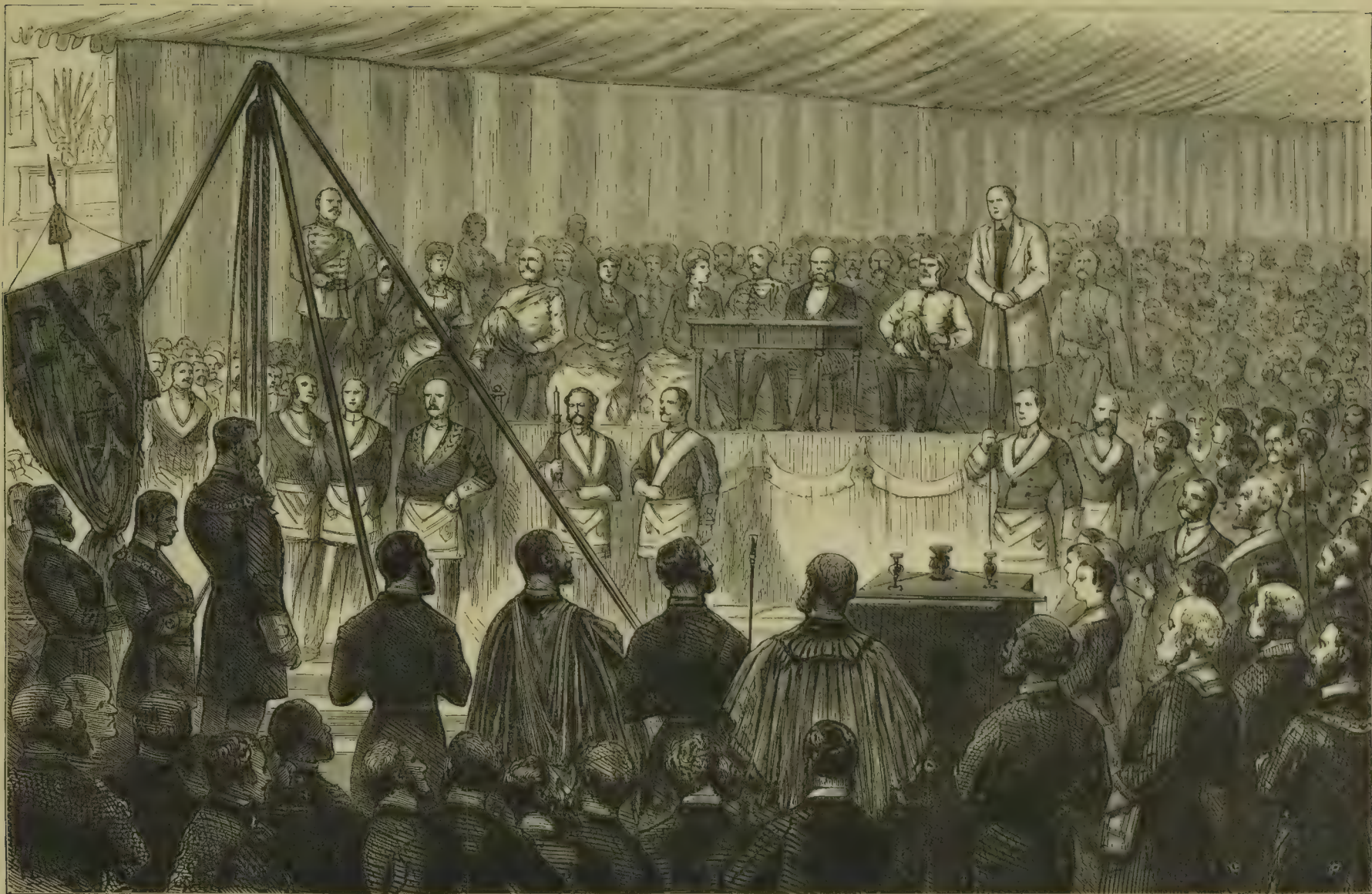
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## THE PRESTON GUILD FESTIVAL.

The proceedings of the earlier days of last week at the festival of the Preston Guild Merchant, held once in every twenty years, according to ancient usage, by the municipality of that prosperous town in North Lancashire, have been related in this Journal. The presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the place of the Duke and Duchess of Albany, did much to enhance the success of these proceedings. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Lathom, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, and others of the nobility resident in Lancashire, was received by the Mayor of Preston, Mr. Edmund Birley, on Tuesday week, when he performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Harris Free Library and Museum, and afterwards partook of luncheon provided by the Mayor for a large company at the new Public Hall, formerly the Corn Exchange, which has been described; going at a later hour to plant a memorial-tree in Avenham Park. The silver spade used by the Duke of Cambridge in planting this tree was made to be presented to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, and will be handed over to her by her illustrious relative, with a costly bracelet, the gift of the ladies of Preston.

The next day, Wednesday, was that of the greatest sight-seeing in the festival of the Guild. The streets were from an early hour densely crowded with spectators. The weather was brilliantly fine. The great feature of the day was the procession of the Trades and of the Textile Manufacturers, for which the most elaborate preparations had been made. When the Duke of Cambridge and party arrived, they had some difficulty in making their way to the Townhall.

Starting in Fishergate, the procession passed the Townhall, from the balconies of which the principal visitors viewed it, and thence through the large marquee used in the ceremony of the previous day. First came the managers and overlookers of the cotton trade, followed by a large number of lorries, one bearing a huge model of mills, and others bales of cotton, samples of carding, spinning, and other machinery by different makers, whose names were conspicuously displayed. Jacquard looms in full work excited especial interest. Power-loom overlookers, or "tacklers," and carders and strippers followed. Then came carding engines by different makers, drawing-frames, and other machinery. The spinning departments followed, and amongst this machinery was an old hand-power spinning machine, ninety-two years old, to which the self-acting spinning mules which came next formed a singular contrast. The enormous tape-slashing machines, warping mills, ring spring frames, looms, &c., followed, no department being unrepresented. In some instances, by an ingenious contrivance, the motive power to the machinery was supplied by the motion of the lorries themselves. Another contrast was the old hand-loom at work, followed by the latest development of the loom. The old lady working the hand-loom was one who was engaged at the same employment sixty years ago. The "dobbies"—a modification of the Jacquard—were also shown. Times have been good for the operatives in Preston for a year or two past, and the fact was abundantly apparent throughout the procession. A very powerful heavy-linen and sheeting-loom, constructed by Messrs. Monk Brothers, of Preston, attracted much notice in the textile procession.

Then came the procession of general trades, preceded by mounted heralds, a mounted knight in tin armour, the badge of the tinplate workers, the members of the craft and workmen on lorries making a slashing machine cylinder and general tin utensils. The Preston Fire Brigade, with their full equipment, passed by, and their smart and efficient appearance met with great applause. The private brigades of several of the large firms came next, and the Bolton, Blackburn, Burnley, Chorley, and several other brigades followed. Many of them were splendid turn-outs, and were warmly greeted. The stonemasons, preceded by a band, and followed by lorries, with practical illustrations of their handicraft, came next, then the saddlers with jockeys bearing their banner and some magnificent turn-outs with specimens of saddlery work, including an old stage coach bearing the masters of the craft. The procession also included the boiler-makers and iron ship-builders, followed by huge specimens of marine boilers, model steam-ships in motion, and a boiler in course of manufacture; the black and white smiths, their band playing "The Village Blacksmith," and headed by a knight in black armour, and their lorries bearing forges in full work, and horses being shod; the butchers, their band playing "Stanley for Ever," the members of the trade in neat costumes, their lorries bearing live sheep and cattle, and their sons riding their nags; the soap manufacturers, with specimens of their work; the ironfounders; the plumbers, with some very elaborate specimens of workmanship, including a fountain in play; the painters, with some admirable workmanship; the carpenters and joiners, with a wooden model of a church in process of construction, and each man carrying a wand, surmounted by compass and square; the cabinet-makers and upholsterers, with a magnificent banner, and followed by a billiard-table and fittings and some very elaborate specimens of furniture, complete and in progress of making; the bricklayers constructing an arch; the coach-makers, with a magnificent specimen of a four-in-hand drag, with team, and broughams, landaus, and phaetons, mounted on lorries; the "Mungo" cloth manufacturers, with specimens; the lamp-lighters, with their implements; the millwrights and engineers, with some very fine specimens of work, which included a party of artillerymen working a Whitworth breechloading field-piece; and the brickmakers, with a furnace in actual operation. The printers, detached from the main body of the procession, did full justice to their industry. The tailors, lacemakers, and underclothing manufacturers had a creditable display of elaborate costumes; whilst the section of female workers fully sustained the reputation of Preston for the beauty of the fair sex. The plasterers, the wireworkers, and, finally, the sewing-machine makers all did justice to the crafts they severally represented.

Our Artist's sketches illustrating the Preston Guild festivities represent some of the groups and the articles exhibited in the Trades' Procession above described; the scene when Lord Derby addressed the meeting after the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Harris Free Library on the Tuesday; the Duke of Cambridge in the act of planting a small sapling oak in Avenham Park; his Royal Highness speaking at the luncheon given by the Guild Mayor, where 700 ladies and gentlemen were entertained by his Worship; the Mayor going in procession through Fishergate to attend Divine service at the parish church; the procession of Sunday-School children passing through Lune-street; and the presentation and opening performance of the organ at the New Public Hall (Corn Exchange), the gift of Mr. John Dewhurst; the National Anthem was played by Dr. Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey, upon this noble instrument, the builders of which are Messrs. Wilkinson and Son, of Kendal. The performance of the oratorio "Elijah," at the New Public Hall, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Charles Hallé being conductor, with Madame Albani, Madame Patey, and other gifted vocalists, and with a fine chorus and band,

was remarkably good. A variety of special entertainments was provided on different evenings of the week, ending with a Juvenile Calico Fancy-Dress Ball. There was also a Costume Ball on the Wednesday night.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ayerst, W.; to be Vicar of Twyford-cum-Hungarton and Thorpe Satchville.  
Baker, C., Rector of Wappenham, Northants; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, South Wimbledon.  
Ball, R. C.; Rector of Stedham.  
Dalton, G. F.; Rector of West Clendon.  
Ellis, G. F. W.; Perpetual Curate of Llanbadoc, Monmouth.  
Fincher, John Moore; Rector of Pett, Hastings.  
Good, C. P.; Vicar of Eccleshall; Vicar of East Meon.  
Gordon, J. S. M.; Vicar of St. John's, Redhill.  
Graham, H. L.; Perpetual Curate of Buildwas.  
Hall, F.; Curate of St. Augustine's, Kilburn; Rector of Fryern Barnet.  
Harbord, H.; Rector of East Hoathly.  
Heath, D. L.; Vicar of St. John's, Bush End.  
Heffell, H. T.; Chaplain of Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.  
Henry, J. W.; Incumbent of Gympie, Queensland, Australia.  
Hollingsworth, Henry, Fellow of King's College and Rector of St. Benedict's, Ardwick; Vicar of Prescott, Lancashire.  
Hooper, T.; Rector of Heyshed, alias Heyshott.  
Kelly, W. W.; Curate of Brighton.  
Kershaw, John Frederick, Curate of Kidderminster; Vicar of St. John the Baptist's, Kidderminster.  
Leech, John; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Thurstonland.  
Littlewood, John, Curate of Allersley, near Coventry; Vicar of Ixworth, Suffolk.  
Mathie, Benjamin, Rector of Hendon, Durham; Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.  
McKee, Robert Alexander, Vicar of St. Michael's, Lumb-in-Rossendale, Newchurch; Vicar of Farnfield, near Southwell, Nottinghamshire.  
Mitchell, J. Le F.; Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.  
Money, W. B.; Rector of Weybridge.  
Ogle, A.; Perpetual Curate of Dunston.  
Parson, W. H. O.; Perpetual Curate of Linchmere.  
Peckham, H. J.; Vicar of St. James's, Nuthurst.  
Pidecock, B.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Leek, Rector of Easton, Hants.  
Pugh, G. A.; Perpetual Curate of Swindon.  
Pughe, K. M.; Vicar of Irton.  
Quarrington, F., Rector of Stoxton, near Grantham; Vicar of Horncastle, Lincolnshire.  
Rice, E. M.; Perpetual Curate of Clifton, Cumberland.  
Scott, J. J.; Chaplain of the Royal United Hospital, Bath.  
Shaw, Forster M., Curate-in-Charge of Hucknall, Huthwaite, Nottingham; Curate of St. James's, Northampton.  
Steward, C. H.; Rector of Ashchurch.  
Strong, C., Curate-in-Charge of Heaton, Bradford; Perpetual Curate of Longnor, near Buxton.  
Sugden, E., Assistant-Priest of St. Mary Magdalene's, Dundee; Priest-in-Charge of Carnoustie, N.B.  
Temple, W., Vicar of St. Barnabas, South Kensington; Rector of Cardiston, Thompson, W. E.; Rector of Harnhill (united to Driffield by Order in Council for ecclesiastical purposes only).  
Tufnell, E. W., Vicar of Croydon; Vicar of Telpham.  
Wodehouse, F. A.; Vicar of Ratcliffe-on-Soar.—*Guardian*.

A house of mercy and home for penitents for the diocese of Llandaff is to be erected at Penarth. A site has been generously offered by Lord Windsor, and the Dean of Llandaff, the Mayor of Cardiff, and the Rev. C. Parsons, of Penarth, have been appointed trustees.

The Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner to the Queen, has appointed the Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, to be Sub-Almoner to her Majesty, in the room of the Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, elevated to the Episcopate of Newcastle.

The foundation-stone of a Memorial to the late Rev. Charles F. Lowder, Vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, was laid on Saturday by Earl Nelson, in the presence of a large number of friends. Up to this time about £4500 has been subscribed towards the cost of the work. Part has been applied to free the Mission from debt, and a considerable sum is still required to finish the building.

The Rev. William Benham, B.D., has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rectory of St. Edmund with St. Nicholas Acons, in the City. Mr. Benham, who is one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, was Vicar of Addington from 1867 to 1873, and Vicar of Margate from 1873 to 1880, when he was appointed to the Vicarage of Marden, Kent. He was editorial secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge from 1865 to 1867, and is the author of many well-known biblical and general works.

At Shrewsbury on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, at which the Right Rev. Samuel Crowther, native Bishop of the Niger Mission, West Africa, was present, an explanation was given with reference to certain reports which have been published to the effect that a mission agent and a schoolmaster of the Society at Onitsha, with their wives, had been concerned in cruelly flogging two native girls, one of whom had died from the effects of the injuries. The Rev. H. C. Bowker, Rector of Culmington, who attended the meeting as a deputation, stated that three years before the occurrence one of the men concerned in it was dismissed from the service of the Church Missionary Society; the second withdrew shortly before the alleged cruelties took place, his withdrawal being probably intended to prevent a like expulsion.

## PRESENT POSITION OF WESLEYAN METHODISM.

The minutes of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference for 1882-3 are printed. The following general view presents at a glance the present position of the parent branch:—Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain, full and accredited church members, 393,754; on trial for church membership, 40,653; ordained ministers, 1549; on probation, 81; supernumeraries, 279. In Ireland and Irish missions, full and accredited church members, 24,475; on trial, 776; ordained ministers, 200; on probation, 18; supernumeraries, 43. In Foreign Missions, full and accredited church members, 89,369; on trial, 12,934; ordained ministers, 398; on probation, 198; supernumeraries, 16. French conference, full and accredited church members, 1769; on trial, 126; ordained ministers, 27; on probation 1; supernumeraries, 3. Totals: church members, 509,367; on trial for church membership, 54,489; ordained ministers, 2124; on probation, 298; supernumeraries, 341. The number of ministers and members in the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Church and the Methodist Church of Canada are given in the minutes of their respective conferences. Ninety-three young ministers have recently been received into full connection with the Wesleyan conference—viz., 67 in Great Britain, 4 in Ireland, and 24 in foreign missions.

The Home Office has sanctioned the erection of the Orkney Islands into a fishery district under the Salmon Fisheries Acts.

The official programme of the forthcoming meeting of the associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to be held at Gloucester on Oct. 3 and 4, has been published. It contains a series of resolutions upon twenty-six subjects of mercantile interest to be introduced by representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of London, Hull, Bradford, Leeds, Derby, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Newcastle, Hartlepool, North Staffordshire, and the South of Scotland.

## A CHECKERED HARVEST.

If the old adage "Such a harvest such a harvest" can be said in any sense to have been verified this year, it is in a converse manner. Haymaking set in with very wet weather, and finished with a period of brilliant sunshine; whereas these climatic conditions have been reversed in the case of the corn harvest. Both seasons, however, have been checkered ones, and that similarity is as close a verification as can be expected in respect of an old weather saw. The hay crop was one of the largest ever grown, and it was, therefore, all the more unfortunate that so large a portion of it should have been injured by wet weather. Very little was got up uninjured during the usual time of haymaking; and, as a rule, it was only late crops, and crops left uncut till long after they were mature, that were secured in good condition. Quite at the end of July dry, sunny weather set in, and the outstanding crops of hay were secured in good order, except, in some cases, for over-ripeness. Harvest immediately commenced, and for a fortnight the weather was all that could be desired. In the south-eastern and home counties the greater part of the wheat and oat crops and some barley were stacked or thrashed in excellent condition; but before much progress had been made in the North and West of England, or in Scotland or Ireland, rainy weather once more set in, greatly hindering work, staining the cut barley, and leading to the erection of many damp stacks. So much rain fell that in low-lying districts the land was flooded, and a great deal of damage was done. Farmers became seriously alarmed lest the result should be as bad in the late districts as that of last year in the country generally. Fortunately, the temperature was not high enough to cause much sprouting of the grain, so that the damage was chiefly confined to the wetting and staining of the corn, except in some cases of ripe barley being blown out by high winds while kept waiting for fine weather before being cut. At the beginning of last week, when farmers were almost in despair, a favourable change in the weather occurred, and for several days we were blessed with bright sunshine and drying breezes. Harvest was then completed in the early districts, while great progress was made in later parts of England and in the rest of the kingdom. During the present week rain has again fallen, and at the time of writing climatic appearances are unsettled, so that there is reason to fear a lingering harvest, which implies, not only damage to crops, but greatly increased expense in securing them. If from the present time fine weather shall prevail till the close of harvest, the loss from wet weather will not be more than is usual in an average of seasons, as it is seldom that the crops of the whole kingdom are got up in perfect condition; either the late or the early districts are almost certain to get more rain than is desirable.

Writing on harvest prospects at the end of July, we described them as generally favourable. Wheat promised to be a bare average or a little below, barley about an average, and oats, beans, and peas all considerably above average. These expectations were confirmed by returns published from all parts of the kingdom in the agricultural and some of the county papers. The results of threshing to the present time have tended to show that the yield of wheat is less than many expected it to be; but we intimated in our previous article that there could not be a large produce of grain in proportion to straw, as the spring and summer had been unfavourable to the filling of the ears. Nevertheless, we held, and still hold, that the wheat crop will be only slightly under average, because the plant was almost universally thick, so that a falling off in yield in proportion to straw would be nearly counterbalanced by what farmers speak of as the unusually large number of "ends," taking the country as a whole. The barley crop ripened rather suddenly, and in some cases prematurely; and, where this was the case, the yield must be less than its early promise. The result will probably be a full average for England and Scotland, and a little under average for Ireland. In Wales there is a full crop, as there is of all kinds of farm produce. Last year Ireland was more favoured than other portions of the kingdom; this year the converse is the case. With respect to oats, beans, and peas, there has been scarcely any difference of opinion, though of course they are better in some districts than in others. In England, Scotland, and Wales they are all better than they have been for many years.

The root crops have improved since the beginning of August. Mangels are rather light; but turnips, except where they failed to plant, as swedes did in many parts of Scotland especially, are luxuriant in growth. Potatoes vary greatly, but are generally a fair crop, though more or less diseased in nearly all parts of the kingdom.

Taking the hay, corn, pulse, and root crops all round, it is long since we have had such a large produce in the kingdom as a whole. To the country the advantage will be enormous, and, if to farmers it will be discounted by low prices, they will yet secure a remunerative return for their year's labours and expenditure. Hundreds and, perhaps, thousands of farmers must have been ruined if the harvest had been a bad one; whereas, as it is, there will be few, if any, who will not obtain a profit which will do something to make up for past losses. That prices for wheat will rule low during the winter is certain. The American wheat yield is officially estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, and, whether this estimate will be fully realised or not, it is certain that there will be a very large surplus for exportation. Large quantities have already arrived, and still greater supplies are shortly coming. Before a fortnight is over the price here for American red wheat will probably be down to 40s. per quarter, as a large quantity has been shipped to sell here at very little above that figure. The European wheat crop, as a whole, is also a large one, and Australia has sent more than she at one time expected to be able to spare. Other kinds of corn will probably sell better than wheat, especially good samples of malting barley, of which there were so few last year. Then, against the severe competition in wheat British and Irish farmers may set the falling off of that competition in meat; the American supply having ceased to be alarming to producers on this side of the Atlantic. Thus we may happily congratulate the long distressed farmers of this country upon a prosperous year, provided that those who have not secured their crops be enabled to do so without serious damage. To the nation the advantage will not only be one of cheap bread; but all branches of trade will share in the wealth which the bounty of Nature has provided.

The Council of the Parkes Museum have acquired new premises in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, to which the museum is to be removed from University College as soon as the alterations and additions which are now being made under the direction of Mr. Mark H. Judge are completed.

No abatement of popular interest is shown in the series of promenade concerts being held in Covent-Garden Opera House, under the direction of Mr. Gwyllyn Crowe; and amongst the special attractions set forth from time to time those embodied in the "Classical" nights prove most noteworthy and attractive.



## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

## MARSH AND RIVER.

In low, swampy districts, the birds which most frequently attract our attention belong either to the strong-legged order of waders or to the duck tribe. The vast majority of these come over to us from much colder latitudes than our own, in the autumn migrations that are now setting in. Of the wading birds the most common in our marshy districts are various species of plovers, snipes, and sandpipers. Here, where we have to step carefully from one clump of rushes to another, they find a home admirably adapted to their requirements; where nothing breaks the pervading stillness save the incessant lapping of the waters, and the long ripple washing in the reeds, or, perchance, the startling cry of one of the wild marsh fowls.

The golden plover and the dotterel breed elsewhere, but, as autumn wears on, the dotterel leaves its alpine fastnesses and our golden plover his upland wilds for the fens of Cambridge, Kent, and Lincoln, and others similar districts. The pretty dotterel, which, little creature, because it suffers itself to be approached within easy gunshot, has been ungenerously dubbed one of the most stupid of birds, is every year becoming rarer. But the wild wailing whistle of the golden plover is still a well-known sound, and, though shy of our approach, he often permits more than a hasty glimpse of himself. We do not, however, see this fine plover in his brightest dress down here among the rushes and water-flags; the beautiful velvety black of his throat and breast, well shown up by the golden tints on his wings and back, is reserved for the days of his love and courtship in his moorland retreats in the sweet spring-time: now, the rich black plumage of his under parts is clouded over in a dusky grey. Another familiar cry in the marsh lands is the *weet-a-weet, pee-weet* of the graceful lapwing, whose aerial performances are perhaps more interesting to watch than those of any other member of his wheeling, reeling, tumbling, tribe. Other plovers often seen in our reedy wastes are the sanderling and the turnstone, and those very neat little birds the Kentish plover and ringed dotterel.

Most of the woodcock family frequent similar localities. Though they claim relationship with the plovers, they are, as a family, larger birds, with very long bills, and have somewhat longer legs. The woodcock himself, the type of the genus, prefers the woodlands; but many varieties of snipes, curlews, and sandpipers dearly love the swampy solitudes, where the shy things can hide among the tall bulrushes and a host of water grasses. The snipe, after the autumn migration, is one of the commonest of our marsh birds: a somewhat awkward little fellow he looks, when we see him crouching or driving that long bill of his into the ground for food, but a wild engaging creature when standing upright, with his head thrown back and his ever-watchful eyes peering above the rushes, on the look-out for his mortal enemies, the gunners.

The wild ducks and geese, which help to swell the autumn migration to our shores just as some of our small singing birds are leaving us, are well-known inhabitants of the fenny districts. Closely akin to the wild duck are the grebes and divers, so highly ornamental to most of our waters, whether marsh or river. These last-named birds, among which is the well-known little dab-chick, are, because of their tapering bodies, the finest adepts we have at swimming and diving. And, besides our web-footed visitors, the various rails may be found all the year round, both in marsh and river.

It is, perhaps, unfair to include the water-birds above alluded to among our feathered friends; for, poor things! they are sadly sought after by prowling gunners, too often ruthlessly, and for the mere love of knocking something living down. But there are smaller members of the downy tribe, of whom we must say a word or two, frequenting rather our river banks and running rills than the reedy marsh lands.

Who does not love our purling English streams? Other lands have rivers far more imposing, but the beauty is lost in their size, and the opposite banks seem to belong to another realm. Stealing softly through greenest haunts, under ancient little bridges half lost in ivy, in and out through overhanging woods and copses, through meadows fringed with sweet wild flowers, by grassy slopes, with here a weeping willow dipping its trailing branches in the water, and there some trembling poplars or thick-set alders, our English streams have a charm that is all their own.

Of the birds delighting in river haunts, there is perhaps none so familiar to us, where there are sandbanks near, as the graceful little sand-martin. How pleasant it is to watch these pretty creatures darting hither and thither, on never-tiring wing, up and down the peaceful river's course; now high in the air flickering about after insects, and showing us their snow-white bosoms; now, brown downy crescents, skimming the water's glassy surface, upon which ever and again they drop to lave themselves or drink! But, alas! not much longer shall we see them, for all too soon the time draws near when, like the rest of the swallow tribe, they must leave us for a warmer clime.

In the shadiest and most secluded of the naiads' cool retreats, beneath whose wooded banks glide through limpid waters the spotted trout and silver grayling, we may see, if our step be not too heavy, perched on some favourite branch that overhangs the stream, the most resplendent of all our British birds, the kingfisher. See how silently and motionless he sits, all unconscious of that iridescent plumage of his which, with the reflection of himself in the water beneath him, glitters with twofold brilliancy in the sunlight that struggles through the leafy branches: his short red legs firmly grasp his perch, as he sits like Viola's "patience on a monument," or, rather, like a beautiful dream of death. But stay, the bird has life; his eyes twinkle; he is watching intently a trout which is playing in the translucent water beneath him, and is waiting for an opportunity to seize him. Quicker than thought he is in the stream, and in a few brief moments is again perched on his vantage ground, the writhing fish in his long strong beak. We must be very silent, though, silent almost as the bird himself, else he will be off, like a flashing meteor up the stream—with flight straight as the meteor's, and disappearing wellnigh as swiftly.

Very different to our shy and retiring kingfisher, are the wagtails which frequent the banks of almost every rill and river. Few birds are more tame and trustful than these restless elegant creatures, whose incessant flirtation of tail gives one the impression of constant joyousness, and whose sylph-like movements, both in the air and on the ground, attract us not less than their charming confidence in us. The water-wagtail is the species most often seen—nimble running by the margin of the stream in quest of food, now perching on some dripping mossy stone to rest, jerking its long slender tail the while, now off in undulating flight, now back again to the water's edge. But the most graceful of the family, and the most beautiful, is the somewhat rare grey wagtail, whose black throat, bright yellow breast, and delicate grey back, make him an enlivening adjunct to those parts of the river which he haunts, which are generally small waterfalls and mill-dams. Another pretty variety is the white wagtail. The yellow wagtail is less often seen by the water-courses than our other species; though

nearly all the members of this interesting family may at different times be seen almost everywhere.

We have not time to follow all the windings of the rippling stream—

Where coots in rushy dingles hide,  
And moor-hens shun the day.

Yet in those reedy haunts where the shy water-hen swims deftly in and out amongst the rushes and water-lilies, are some charming little creatures of whom we fain would have had a glimpse. The tiny marsh-tit, in his merry gambols by the wooded margin of our brooks and streams, is an entertaining little mite indeed. And we should like to have had a peep at the reed-bunting, whose white collar and velvety jet-black head make him tolerably conspicuous, as he sits swinging upon the topmost spray of one of the water-flags that bend and sway in every fitful breeze. And there are those two sweet river choristers, the reed and sedge warblers. In the stillness of a summer night we often hear, from amongst the ever-murmuring reeds, the sedge-warbler pouring forth his delightful strain; for which reason the delicate creature has often been mistaken for Philomela.

W. OAK RHIND.

## NEW BOOKS.

History, we are frequently reminded, repeats itself, and certainly to take up such a work as *Memoir of the Honourable George Keith Elphinstone, K.B., Viscount Keith, Admiral of the White*: by Alexander Allardyce (William Blackwood and Sons) and open it casually at a page where reference is made to a "Battle of Alexandria" and to a "Landing at Aboukir" is enough to make one rub one's eyes and wonder whether what has happened, or is happening, or may happen during these times of ours be anything more than a mere repetition of the past. It is not quite so, however; the memoir, with its maps and plans, its illustrations and its index, represents a very different state of things, as regards political, military, and naval affairs, from that which now exists. The subject of the memoir is George Keith Elphinstone, known to history as Lord Keith, a famous Admiral, who was born in 1746 and died in 1823, full of years and honours. He was a Scot, moreover, and thus managed to "feather his nest" pretty comfortably, having steered clear of temptations and extravagance, just as his prudent father had avoided the complications which were so fatal to his kinsman, Lord Balmerino, one of the victims of "the '45." The future Admiral, the Lord Keith of naval history, was devoted to that duty, which, according to the gallant Nelson, England expects every man to do; and Lord Keith was ever content to be ready with the proof that he had done the best and the most that his instructions would warrant him in doing. But no amount of personal gallantry would have been likely to give him the first and most conspicuous place, when he was liable to have as his second in command such a fiery spirit as Nelson. At Toulon, however, as well as at the capture of Charlestown, and on the deck of the America during the Cape Expedition, he was second to none in bravery; and the mixture of coolness, firmness, and courtesy he showed when he captured the whole of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay, did him more credit, perhaps, than he could have gained by any more showy deed of valour. As a queller of mutiny, again, he appears in a character far higher than that of the merely fearless and impetuous leader, whose intrepidity is not seconded by discretion. He has been accused of lukewarmness in his recognition of those who distinguished themselves under him; but perhaps in our day there is a tendency to overdo it, and to magnify a simple discharge of a simple duty, whether on the part of the commander or of the commanded, into a prodigious exploit and a piece of unique heroism. Lord Keith was, at any rate, popular with the seamen, who are not always bad judges of their officers' personal worth and equity; but how much of that popularity was due to the belief which gave him credit for being "lucky as a prize-taking Admiral" it were unprofitable to inquire. What gives a peculiar charm to his biography is the destiny which seemed to associate his career in a certain manner with that of the Great Napoleon. First, as Captain Elphinstone, he made the acquaintance of Major Buonaparte at the time when Toulon was evacuated by Lord Hood, and, as Lord Keith, he had to transfer Napoleon from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland for deportation to St. Helena. Altogether the memoir, though bulky, is a very readable and interesting book.

We are reminded of a duet by the work entitled *Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan*: by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., F.R.G.S., and R. W. Felkin, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.); for the work is in two volumes, there are two authors, there are two illustrators (whose illustrations, by-the-way, are numerous, useful, and ornamental), and the two writers discourse at one time separately and at another in a sort of blended fashion, the first person singular being dropped and the first person plural substituted. This, however, makes little or no difference as regards the pleasure and interest with which the two volumes will most certainly be perused; the interest seldom or never flagging, and the pleasure being interfered with only by an occasional recital of of something horrible, which has the more fascination. The volumes are stuffed as full as they can hold of wonderful information, partly solid and partly light and amusing, but solidity, which does not by any means necessarily imply dullness, undoubtedly preponderates; and to give an adequate idea of the immense toil and care that must have been bestowed upon the plurality of maps, the appendices, the index or indices, and the elaborate anthropological maps and notes, with pictures of tattooed stomachs, is a task beyond pen and paper. Readers will find their enjoyment of the book much heightened if they have previously made the acquaintance of Sir Samuel Baker's and other works bearing upon a portion or portions of the country visited, the sites explored, the personages, in some instances, encountered, and the subjects handled. But such previous acquaintance is by no means necessary, for the volumes are likely to be found absorbing by readers who have never so much as heard of Zanzibar, Uganda, or King Mtesa, to whom one of the authors was, during a three months' sojourn, appointed "Court Physician." King Mtesa, we are informed, is said to have about 7000 wives. Still he is not happy; and "his great desire now is to have a white woman as wife." That a man so much married should have but a paltry family of seventy sons and eighty-eight daughters is almost incredible. The worst of it is that King Mtesa would like English visitors to follow his example in the matter of wives, and promptly presented his "Court Physician" with eighteen at once, just to begin with. He was naturally very indignant when the physician excused himself and declined to follow the Royal example in a small way. It appears that this was the King's remedy for an empty larder, which the hungry physician desired to have filled; as the eighteen young women (not at all bad-looking, says the "sufferer") were intended to work for and to feed the physician. There is great advantage to be gained, we learn, from inducing an African to become your "blood-brother," as a certain Kionga became to Sir S. Baker; but the ceremony is deterrent:—"A few small scratches are made on the right side of each of the

men about to be made brothers; a coffee-berry is smeared with blood from one, and is then eaten by the other." The nasty dose, of course, is reciprocal; else the arbitrament of the toss might give a chance of escape. But more important matters than these form the main contents of the two volumes, as may be easily and agreeably discovered.

## OCEAN VOYAGE OF THE BERTHON BOAT.

The "collapsible" or folding portable boats, invented by the Rev. E. L. Berthon, Vicar of Romsey, have been extensively known and used for some years past. They are regularly carried on board our military troop-ships, and likewise on board the passenger steam-ships of several of the great Mail Steam-Ship Companies. The principle of their construction and use is very simple; the sides and bottom of the boat are formed of waterproof cloth, which can easily be folded up; and the gunwale is jointed, to allow of folding; but, when the boat is to be put into the water, it is made taut by inserting the thwarts and floor-pieces, which are fastened in by a sort of notch-and-edge adjustment. The whole is perfectly strong and firm, when arranged for floating, and, though without a keel, is steadier in the water than most ordinary boats. It is very manageable either with sail or oars, and its carrying capacity is remarkable. Anybody can, in two minutes, open and fix one of the smallest size of these boats, which will carry two or three persons with safety; and it can be folded up as quickly and easily, making a bundle that weighs less than 50 lb., which one man will carry with little trouble. For the sportsman, or the traveller in wild countries, such a boat is most convenient. The boats of larger size, designed to be placed on board of ships carrying many passengers or soldiers, are of similar contrivance, and, when not in use, can be folded up to the thickness of three or four inches, and laid inside the bulwarks on deck, ready for instant opening, fixing, and launching.

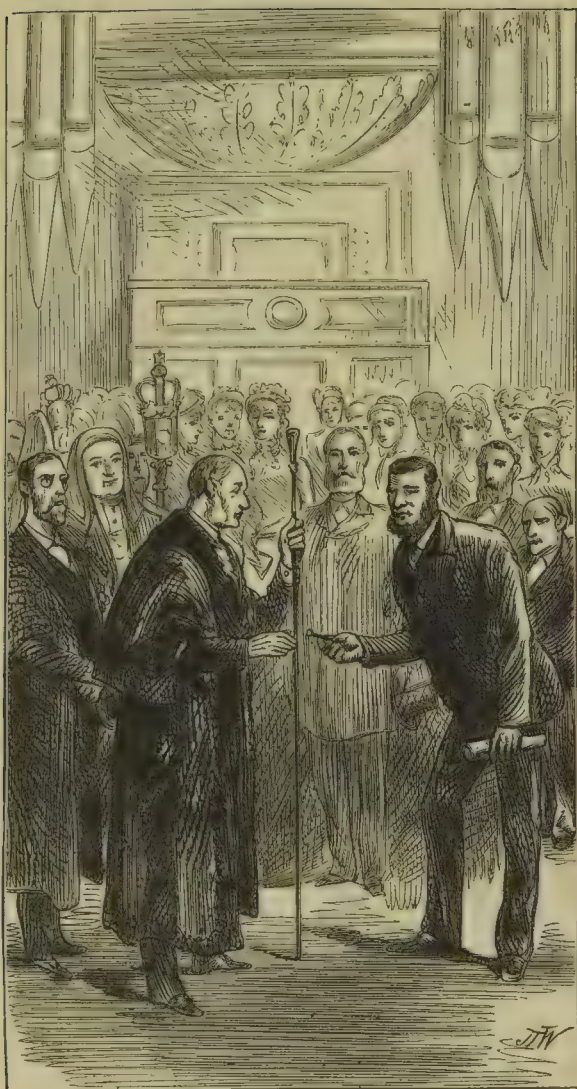
During the recent Congress of the British Association at Southampton, a large party of visitors went to Romsey, where Mr. Berthon not only showed them the fine old Norman Abbey, and told them about its antiquities, but also exhibited his manufactory of these useful boats. It happened that, a few days before, Southampton witnessed a signal proof of their seaworthy qualities, which is the subject of our illustrations. Captain Frederick Harvey, R.N., the inventor of the Harvey torpedo, and Captain H. Whalley Nicholson, late of the 84th Regiment, with four seamen, the boatswain being John Paddon, one of the survivors of the wreck of the Teuton, landed there on the 22nd ult., from one of the Berthon boats, after a voyage of eight days from a point in the Bay of Biscay four hundred miles beyond the Lizard. They had left Southampton, with this boat, on the 11th ult., on board the Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company's ship *Essequibo*, the company giving them a free passage. On the 14th, being then fairly out in the ocean, the boat, which is 28 ft. long, 8 ft. 6 in. broad, and 2 ft. 6 in. deep, weighing 21 cwt. unladen, was lowered into the sea for the first time, having never been tried in water before. The six men, with their stores of provisions, an oil-stove, fresh water, clothing, bedding, life-belts, and cork-lined jackets, and other articles, put off from the *Essequibo*, and were soon left to themselves. There was a heavy sea, and strong wind from the north-west, with frequent squalls and much rain. The boat was kept under a storm lug-sail, but shipped much water in the first night, and it had to be baled out. This continued two days, with some intermission, and the men felt much chilled. They made some hot chocolate, but with difficulty, the stove being unsuitable for use in such a boat, and with some danger of setting the boat on fire. Observations for latitude were taken at noon, but this also was difficult; the longitude was obtained by a chronometer. More than one ship passed near them, and Captain Nicholson, who played the cornet à piston, hailed them with signals and bugle-calls by that instrument, or entertained them with "Rule Britannia" and other tunes. In the thick weather, having no proper fog-horn, the sound of the cornet may have prevented the little craft being run down. On the morning of the 19th they reached St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, and there landed; the two officers were hospitably entertained by Mr. Smith-Dorrien at Tresco. They embarked again in the afternoon of next day, in very rough weather, taking a pilot for Southampton, and made the run up Channel to the Needles in thirty-five hours, at a speed of about seven knots, with a strong south-west wind.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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THE PRESTON GUILD FESTIVAL.



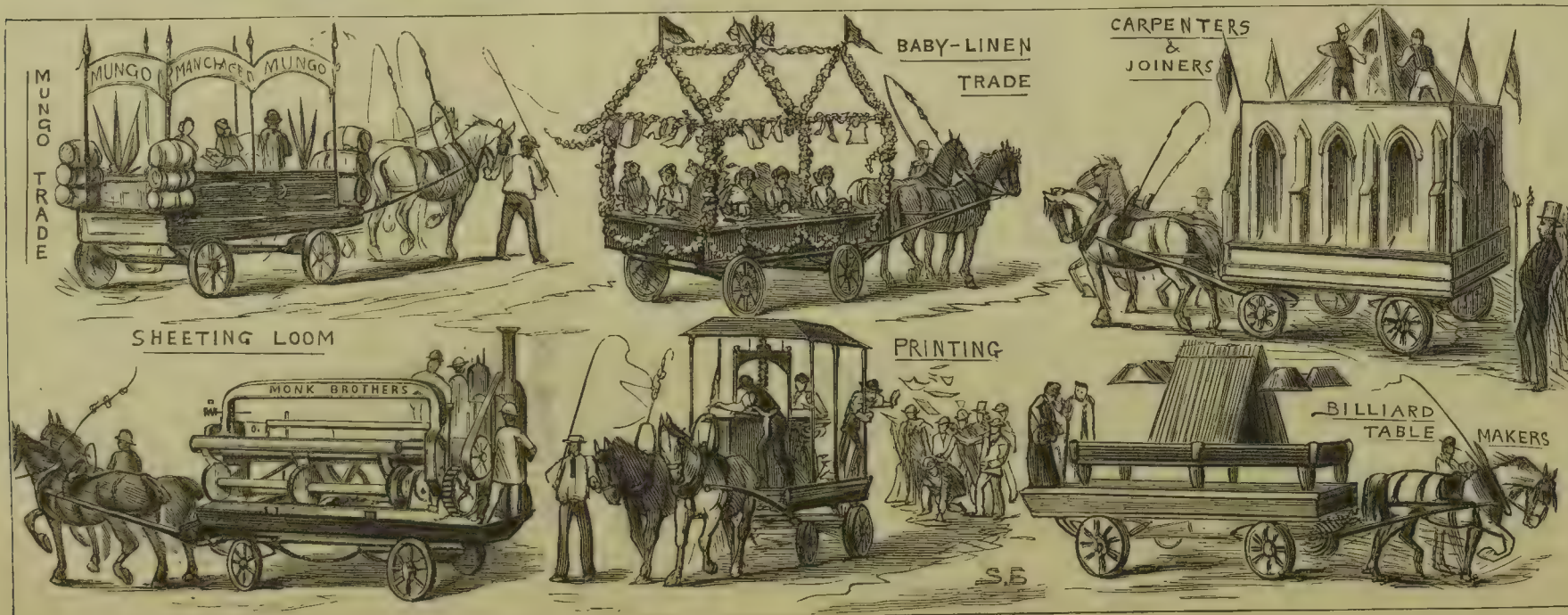
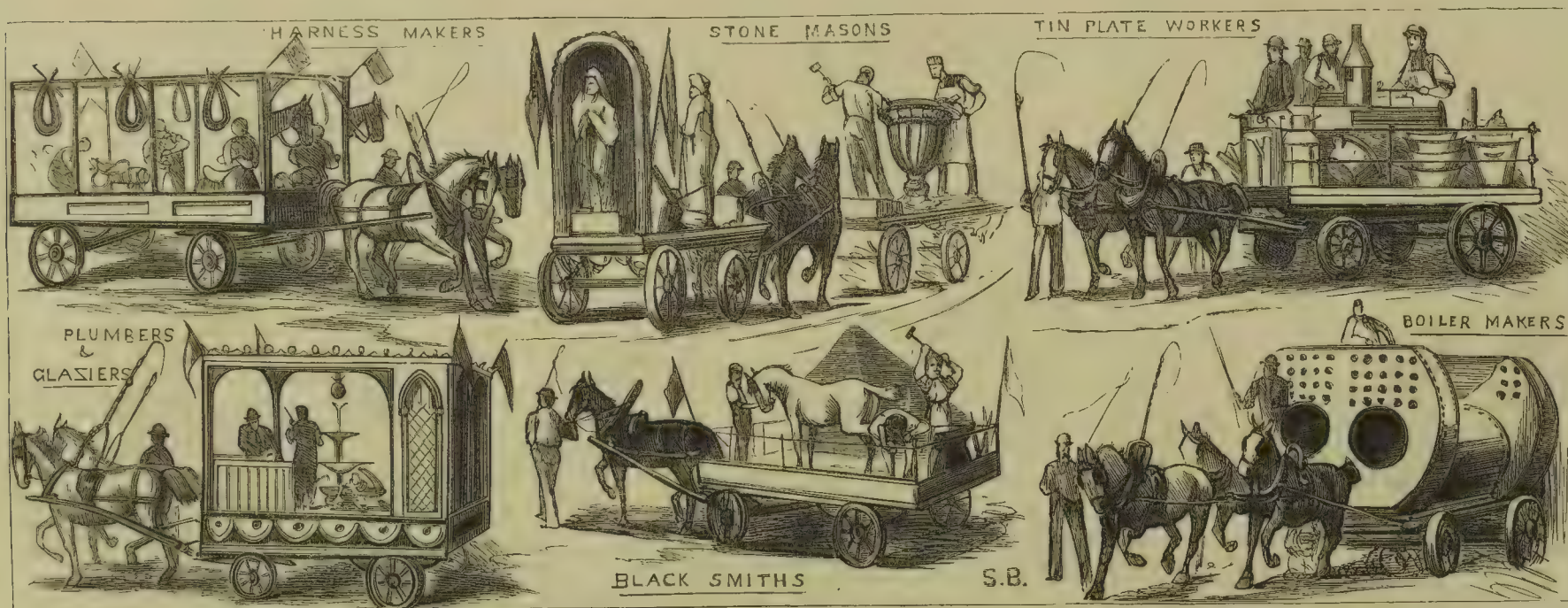
PRESENTATION OF AN ORGAN IN THE NEW PUBLIC HALL.



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE PLANTING A TREE IN AVENHAM PARK.



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE SPEAKING AT THE LUNCHEON.



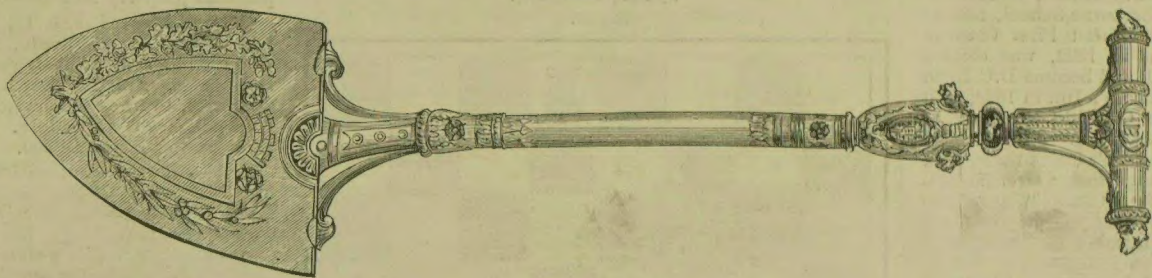
PART OF THE TRADES PROCESSION.



## THE PRESTON GUILD FESTIVAL.



DRESSES AT THE JUVENILE CALICO FANCY BALL.



SILVER SPADE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

## AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society have decided unanimously to accept the invitation of the citizens of Winchester to hold their next annual meeting at this place.

An agricultural show took place on the 6th inst. at Newport, Isle of Wight, under the auspices of the recently formed Isle of Wight Agricultural Association, of which the Queen is the patron. All the classes filled well, the entries being nearly 600 in number. The Queen was among the exhibitors, and took several prizes.

The Merionethshire Agricultural Show was held at Towyn on the 6th inst., and proved highly successful, the entries

numbering over a thousand. Lord Harlech carried off the prize for the best black bull bred in North Wales; and Mr. John Platt, of Holyhead, a prize for the best black cow. The prize of £25 for agricultural horses was awarded to Robert Hughes, of Corwen; while the prize of £20 in open competition for jumping was won by Mr. T. J. Roberts, Welshpool, with his bay mare Maid of Severn. The same mare won the first prize in local jumping.

The East of England tenth annual Horse Show was held at Lynn on the 7th inst. In the class of weight-carrying hunters of any age, the first prize was won by Mr. T. Watson. In the light weight-carrying hunters, the first prize was taken by

Mr. A. J. Brown with a brown Irish gelding. In hackneys, the first-prize winner was Sunbeam, a brown mare shown by Mr. W. Flanders. In hunters or roadsters, the prize-winners were Reality, shown by Mr. Flanders; and Signal, bred by Mr. Gittus, of Worlington, shown by Mr. T. Harper. There was a keen competition for the jumping prizes. The first was taken by Mr. J. Gilbert's Champion.

The Guildford coach-horses, the property of Mr. Walter Shoolbred, who has horsed the coach this season, have been sold at Aldridge's, twenty-five horses realising 2067 guineas.

Captain F. Harvey, R.N.

Captain Whalley Nicholson.



THE BERTHON FOLDING-BOAT, WHICH MADE A ROUGH VOYAGE IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.—SEE PAGE 311.



## OBITUARY.

## RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., of Falloden, Northumberland, G.C.B., died on the 10th inst. He was born May 11, 1799, the eldest son of the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., K.C.B. (third son of Charles, first Earl Grey), by Mary, his wife, sister of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P. for Bedford, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death in 1828. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated first-class classics in 1821, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826, and entered the House of Commons as member for Devonport in 1832. For many years subsequently he held a prominent place in the Whig party, and filled various high Ministerial offices. From 1834 to 1839 he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies; from 1839 to 1841, Judge-Advocate-General; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1841, and again from 1859 to 1861; Secretary of State for the Home Department from 1846 to 1852, from 1855 to 1858, and from 1861 to 1866; and Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1854 to 1855. He continued to sit for Devonport till 1847, when he was elected for North Northumberland, which he represented until 1852, and from 1853 to 1874 he was M.P. for Morpeth. This veteran statesman was long a prominent figure in the political world, the friend and contemporary of Melbourne, Palmerston, and Russell. He married, Aug. 14, 1827, Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by whom he had one son, Colonel George Henry Grey, Esquerry to the Prince of Wales, who died in 1874, leaving, by Harriet Jane, his wife, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, with other issue, a son, successor to his grandfather, now Sir Edward Grey, third Baronet, born April 25, 1862.

## RIGHT HON. MOUNTAGUE BERNARD.

The Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, P.C., D.C.L., died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Overross, near Ross, in Herefordshire. He was born in 1820, the son of Mr. Charles Bernard, of Eden, Jamaica, by Margaret Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Baker, of Waresley House, Worcester-shire, and received his education at Sherborne School, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated First Class in Classics and Second in Mathematics in 1842, was elected Fellow of All-Souls' College in 1870, and became D.C.L. in 1871. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1844, and practised till 1859, when he became Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Oxford. Subsequently he was appointed Assessor of the Chancellor's Court there, and, after being connected with many important Governmental inquiries, was, in 1871, one of the High Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Washington. In that year he was made a Privy Councillor, and appointed a member of the Judicial Committee (which post he resigned in 1881), and in 1874 he resigned the chair he held at Oxford of International Law and Diplomacy.

## GENERAL CURTIS.

General William Frederick Curtis died on the 2nd inst. at Upper Norwood. He was born in 1810, the eldest son of Mr. Timothy Abraham Curtis, second son of Sir William Curtis, first Baronet, of Cullands Grove, Middlesex, Lord Mayor and M.P. for London. He served in India in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, was mentioned in despatch, and received medal with clasp. He was afterwards in the Persian Campaign of 1857, and in that of Central India in 1858, when he was again named in the despatches. He married, 1842, Joanna Jacobini de Hubbenet, of Ulpisch, Livonia, and by her (who died in 1845), leaves one son, Captain William Frederick de Hubbenet, R.H.A.

## MR. BALFOUR, OF TOWNLEY HALL.

Mr. Blayney Townley Balfour, of Townley Hall, in the county of Louth, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, died at his seat near Drogheda on the 5th inst. He was born in 1799, the eldest son of Mr. Blayney Townley Balfour, M.P., by Lady Florence, his wife, daughter of William, first Earl of Enniskillen, and was great-grandson of Mr. Blayney Townley, of Townley Hall (a scion of the ancient Lancashire family of the name), who took the name of Balfour, in right of his mother. Mr. Balfour, whose death we record, was a considerable landed proprietor, a justice of the peace, and, in 1841, High Sheriff of the county of Louth. He married, in 1843, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter and heir of Mr. Richard Molesworth Reynell, of Reynell, in the county of Westmeath, and leaves issue two sons and two daughters.

## COLONEL ALFRED KNIGHT.

Colonel Alfred Knight, for nearly thirty years Town-Major of Quebec, died on the 17th ult., at La Canadière, Quebec. He entered the 62nd Regiment in 1812, and served at the capture of Genoa in 1814, and subsequently in the United States. He was also at the occupation of Paris after Waterloo, and was subsequently attached to the 12th Regiment. In 1837 he commanded a company of Volunteers in the Rebellion in Canada, and from 1838 till his retirement in 1869 filled the appointment of Town-Major of Quebec.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Charles George Napier, F.G.S., M.I.C.E., the well-known civil engineer, on the 2nd inst., aged fifty-three. He was elder son of Captain Henry Edward Napier, R.N., and nephew of the late General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.

Mr. George Anne, of Burghwallis Hall, Yorkshire, J.P., on the 25th ult., at Lanzo, North Italy, aged sixty-nine. He was eldest son of Mr. Michael (Anne) Tasburgh, of Burghwallis, by Maria Augusta Rosalia Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. George Crathorne, and represented a distinguished Catholic family descended from Sir William de Anne, Constable of the Castle of Tickell, in the county of York, temp. Edward II.

Captain John Harvey, R.N., the co-inventor, with his nephew, Commander Frederick Harvey, of the Harvey torpedo, on the 3rd inst., in his eighty-ninth year.

The Rev. Robert Drummond Burrell Rawnsley, M.A., J.P., formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Honorary Canon of Lincoln Cathedral and Rural Dean, on the 31st ult., suddenly, at Halton Holegate Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged sixty-four.

Henry Kendall, the Australian poet, for a long time connected with periodical literature and the Civil Service in that colony. His poems were very successful, and gained for him some valuable prizes on various public occasions.

The annual meeting of the British Homoeopathic practitioners was held on the 7th inst. in the Windsor Hotel, Edinburgh. There was a good attendance of members and their friends. The business of the congress was opened with an address by the president, Dr. Drury, who referred to the progress of science, and the tendency in the present day towards a more general adoption of the principles of homoeopathy. The next meeting of the congress will be held at Matlock on the second Thursday in September, 1883.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A F M (Manchester).—Compare your last problem with the following, published many years ago:—White: K at Q B square, R at Q B 3rd, Ks at K 4th and K 5th, B at Q 4th, Pawns at K R 3rd (Six pieces). Black: K at Q 4th, Pawns at K 3rd and K R 4th (Three pieces). White to play, and mate in three moves.  
D W F (Hedworth).—We referred, of course, to the years 1879 and 1880. You admit there were no meetings held in those years, and that circumstance alone points to failure.  
F B (Matlock).—We are much obliged for the problem enclosed in your letter, and have pleasure in directing attention to your forthcoming work.  
T P (Hamburg).—We have not the diagram of No. 2008 at hand, but shall answer your question next week.  
G G B (Earl's Court).—Your analysis of No. 2006 is correct.  
P L O R M (Preston).—The pseudonym answers its purpose. For the rest, we are inclined to agree with Sir Lucius O'Trigger's view of defective orthography.  
AN AMATEUR (Mauritius).—Your solution of No. 1997 is correct.  
S F H (Southampton).—We do not undertake such work. Your inclosure has been returned to you.

Mr J SAUNDERS, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Runcorn, is desirous of playing a game by correspondence.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE LEIGHORN PRIZE PROBLEM received from A LAUNDER and S W MANN.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2000 received from D A (Dublin), W H OGDEN, T S P (Malta), E BOHNSTEDT (Milan), and H YOUSSEF (Constantinople).  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2010 received from Lavinia Grove, T Carroll (St Neot's), F Howell, L Bechhofer, Benjamin George, Lisburn, D A (Dublin), Irene (Dover), Indagator, W H OGDEN, A LAUNDER, T S P (Malta), Thistle, W F Payne, S W MANN, and E Bohnstedt (Milan).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2011 received from H B Shadforth, R H Brooks, New Forest, E H W OGDEN, Alpha, B H O (Salisbury), M Baldwin, James Doherty, Hayes (Winchester), E Loden, A M Colborne, R Gray, C S Cox, E Elsbury, G Fesbrooke, R T Kemp, Alfred B Palmer, Cant, Rev. R Gibbins, G S Oldfield, Gyp, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, F Clayton, I Wyman, Benjamin George, J Marshall, S Lyndes, M O'Halloran, Worthing, H Lucas, H K Awdry, E J Winter Wood, Sudbury (Suffolk), Harry Springthorpe, L Bechhofer, F Howell, N H Mullen, W Hillier, Julia Short, F Johnstone, F Ferris, J G Anstee, Thomas Carroll, Schmucke, Norman Rumble, J B F, A R Street, E Casella (Paris), J Hall, D W Kell, C W Crookley, New Forest, D A (Dublin), H H Noyes, H Reeve, R Jessop, K (Bridgwater), E L G, F F (Brussels), H R Verbeek (Lieutenant Royal Dutch Marines), N S Harris, T H Millard, Wogelpoll, L L Greenaway, D Dewse, A W Scutcheon, S Bullen, Dr F St, Leslie Lachlan, Jumbo, J A B, R L Southwell, Jupiter Junior, Auguste Petit, MRCVS (Otley), J R (Edinburgh), Aaron Harper, Kitten, C S Wood, Jan Mac Innon, Pierna, Pilgrim, Carslake W Wood, A Karberg (Hamburg), Heyward, W F Payne, S W MANN, Thistle, John Saunders, Noel Newman, and J R (Blyth).

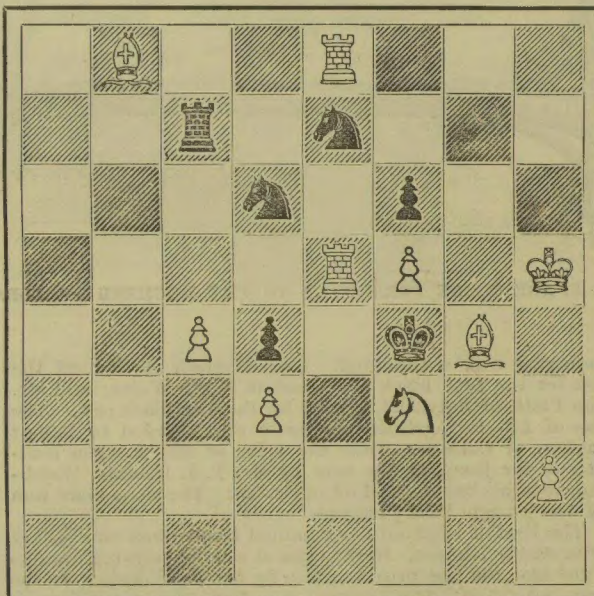
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2010.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q B 4th. Any move.  
2. Q mates accordingly.

## PROBLEM No. 2013.

By Toz (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at the Manchester meeting of the Counties Chess Association between the Rev. Mr. OWEN and Mr. E. THOROLD, of Bath.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to B 5th	Q to K R 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q to B 5th	P to B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B to Kt 2nd	K R to Q sq
4. B to Q B 4th	B to B 4th	18. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th		19. Kt to K 4th	R to Q 4th
		20. Q to Kt 4th	P takes P
		21. P to Q R 4th	Kt to B 4th
		22. Kt to B 6th	R to Q B sq
		23. B to R 3rd	K R to B 4th
		24. R to B 2nd	P to Q R 4th
		25. Q takes R P	
			It would have been better to have retreated the Q to Q 2nd.
		25. Q takes R P	R takes P
		26. Q R to K B sq	Kt to K 6th
		27. Q to Kt 4th	
			An oversight, of which Mr. Thorold took prompt advantage.
		27. Q takes R (ch)	
			A masterly coup.
		28. R takes Q	R to B 8th (ch), and Black mates in three moves.

Miss Frideswide F. Beechey, whose clever problems have occasionally graced our column, is preparing for publication a little work, entitled "Chess Blossoms." It will contain forty-two move problems, and a few in three moves, with hints on the solving and construction of the former, poems, acrostics, &c., and, if space permits, the prize problems in British Tournaments of 1882, and the names of winners in solution tournaments during the same period. The price to subscribers is half a crown. After publication the price will be three shillings and sixpence.

Miss Beechey's chess talent is widely known, and we can cordially recommend this work to the chess community. Intending subscribers should address Miss F. F. Beechey, Dovedale House, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

A brilliant opening is arranged for the winter's season at the City of London Club. The annual general meeting of the members will be held on Friday, the 22nd inst., when a vote will be taken to decide whether the tournament of the season shall be conducted on the old system or by sections. Nearly seventy members have entered the lists, and these under the new arrangement would be divided into seven sections of ten each, a prize being provided for each section. Mr. Blackburne's *sans voir* performance will be given on the 27th inst., when he will be opposed by the strongest team of eight he has ever yet encountered, none of the players selected being under third-class force. On this occasion Mr. F. W. Lord will act as teller.

The North-East Coast Exhibition of Naval Architecture, Marine Engineering, and Fishery was opened last week at the Tynemouth Aquarium. The opening address was given by the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy, M.P., Mr. Cowen, M.P., and Mr. Storey, M.P.

Messrs. Field and Tuer have published a series of six etchings, by Mr. Tristram Ellis, of well-known views in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park, with descriptive notes by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. The artist, by a sense of the picturesque evinced in his choice of the points of view, by his feeling for effects of light and aerial perspective, and by considerable artistic skill in execution, shows us what natural pictures are almost at our doors, but which we often pass unheeded.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 18, 1881) of Mr. George Gouldsmith, late of No. 2, Pont-street, Belgrave-square, and of Russettings, Streatham, auctioneer and estate agent, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Louisa Martha Gouldsmith, the widow, George Waller Gouldsmith, the son, and George Haward Trollope, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £75,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures (excepting some water-colour drawings given to his children), horses and carriages, and £400; and for life his residence, Russettings, and an annuity of £1600; in the event of her marrying again the annuity is to be reduced to £800; to his son, his share of the goodwill, office furniture, books, &c., of his partnership business, a portion of his capital therein to the extent of £1000, and a freehold cottage at Streatham; and bequests to his brother, nephews, nieces, clerks who have been six years in his service, indoor and outdoor servants, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his son and his four daughters.

The will (dated May 18, 1869) of Mr. Matthew Hutton Chaytor, formerly of Lea Place, Bucks, and of No. 155, Fenchurch-street, but late of No. 17, Durham Villas, Kensington, who died on July 21 last at Brighton, was proved on the 23rd ult. by D'Arcy Chaytor, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £68,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Chaytor, all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses, carriages, and farming stock, and the income for life of one moiety of the residue of his estate, real and personal. Subject to this provision for his wife, he gives all his property to his sons D'Arcy and Hugh.

The will (dated Dec. 5, 1881) of Mr. John Thomas Overton, late of Sutton, Surrey, who died on June 5 last, has been proved by John Overton and Arthur Overton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £27,000. The testator makes provision for his children, Edward, Arthur, Robert, and Mrs. Maria Lancefield; and bequeaths a legacy of £50 to Miss Mary Knight. The residue of his real and personal property he leaves to his son John.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1873) of the Hon. Sydney Campbell Henry Roper-Curzon, late of Merton Place, Kingston, who died on July 13 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Frances Roper-Curzon, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The value of the personal estate amounts to nearly £16,000.

The will of Señor Don Joaquín de la Gándara, Marquis de la Gándara, late of No. 16, Rue Murillo, Paris, was proved in London on the 24th ult. by Roza Plazaola y Limonta, Marchioness de la Gándara, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate in this country amounting to close upon £5000. The testator bequeaths one fifth of his property to his wife, and he appoints his six children the sole and universal heirs of the residue of his property.

## THE EIRA ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Some Illustrations appeared in our last, with a narrative by Sir Allen Young, of the adventures of Mr. B. Leigh Smith and his party, the crew of his Arctic exploring-yacht Eira, on the coast of Franz Joseph Land, and in Matotchkin Strait, Nova Zembla, till they were rescued by the Hope, under command of Sir Allen Young, on Aug. 3, and were brought safe home in that vessel, arriving on the 20th ult. at Aberdeen. It will be remembered that the Eira, which left this country in June last year, was beset with ice at the close of last summer, and received such damage as to cause her foundering off Cape Flora, Franz Joseph Land. The whole party of twenty-five men, having built for themselves a hut of stones and turf, lived on that dreary shore through the long winter, feeding on the flesh of bears and walrus, of which they killed a large number. In June last, they embarked in their boats to cross the sea to Nova Zembla, a perilous voyage, which they accomplished with difficulty, landing in Matotchkin Strait a day or two before they were relieved by the steamer Hope, sent from England in search of them. It has been mentioned that Sir Allen Young had already reached the spot where they were met, and had erected a cairn and staff, with a letter to inform them of a store of provisions he had deposited there for the use of the shipwrecked wanderers. The very next morning a schooner was seen coming out of the strait, and a boat went off to her. The boat's crew were most heartily welcomed with three ringing cheers long before they got alongside. The schooner turned out to be the Willem Barents, commanded by Captain Hoffman, who, with the officers, showed every possible kindness to the men. The Willem Barents' crew had been in company with the Hope, and had just sailed ten minutes before seeing the Eira boat's crew. A boat was sent on shore and took Mr. Leigh Smith on board the Hope, where he and the remainder of his crew were joyfully welcomed by Sir Allen Young, who had sent all hands from the Hope to bring the rest of the party, with their boats and gear and clothing, on board. Every effort was made by the commander of the Hope, and the naval officers under him, to render the condition of the men as comfortable as possible. Mr. Leigh Smith, and the whole party, seem to be none the worse in health for the hardships they have endured.

Messrs. Tussaud have issued a revised edition of their biographical catalogue, which now describes over three hundred portrait-models of celebrated, or notorious, persons, by far the largest wax-work collection in the world. The latest additions are the Duchess of Albany, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord Charles Beresford, Arabi Pasha, and Cetewayo.

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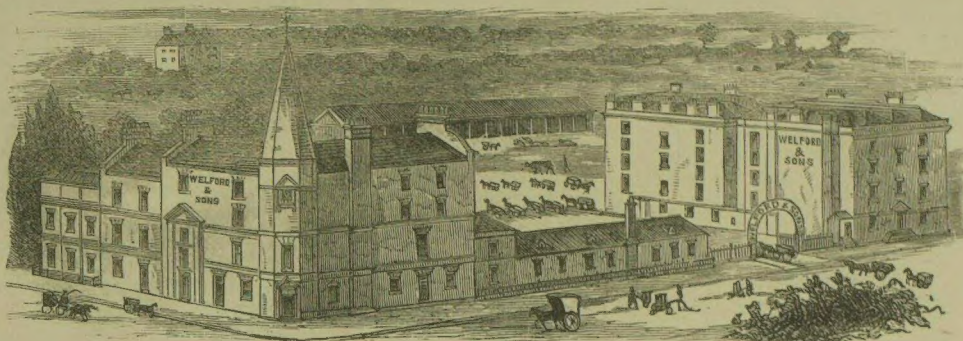


# WARWICK FARM DAIRIES.

In drawing attention to what is admitted to be the finest Dairy in Europe, and therefore in the world—for it is not pretended by the most Chauvinistic Yankee that America is in advance of the Old Country in respect of its method of supplying milk to large cities—we can scarcely forbear a smile as we go back some forty or fifty years and recall what "London Milk" was at that period. An authority on the subject declares that "ninety per cent of the milk sold was diluted." He might have added other counts to his indictment against the "London Milk" of those bygone times. However, we have changed all that. City for city, there is no place in the United Kingdom which is better supplied with uniformly excellent milk than London. Pre-eminently the Warwick Farm Dairies afford conclusive proof of this, and at the same time exhibit a system of distribution which is a safeguard to the public in cutting off the possibility of fevers and other diseases being disseminated by means of milk. Only twelve years ago, when the accredited dairymen's organ published an investigation into the condition of the milk trade in London, it was shown that dilution was yet largely practised. The name of Welford, however, appeared in the short list of vendors of genuine milk given by the organ in question. The firm had then occupied a prominent position amongst London dairymen for upwards of a quarter of a century, albeit it had yet to branch out, right and left, from the parent stem to its present dimensions. How the establishment grew until the distinction which dwells in the line "By Appointment to the Queen" was conferred upon it need not be described. Neither need the subsequent growth of the dairies be dwelt upon. It suffices to observe that, in addition to the Farms at Willesden, over

300 acres, where is located a large herd of Messrs. Welford's pedigree cows, and the chief dairy at St. Peter's Park, Harrow-road, concerning which model structure more presently, the undertaking includes branches at South Kensington, Queen's-road, Bayswater, and Maida-vale, which are supplied from their home dairy farm at Willesden. We may state that Messrs. Welford and Sons had the honour of being appointed dairymen to the Queen in 1876,

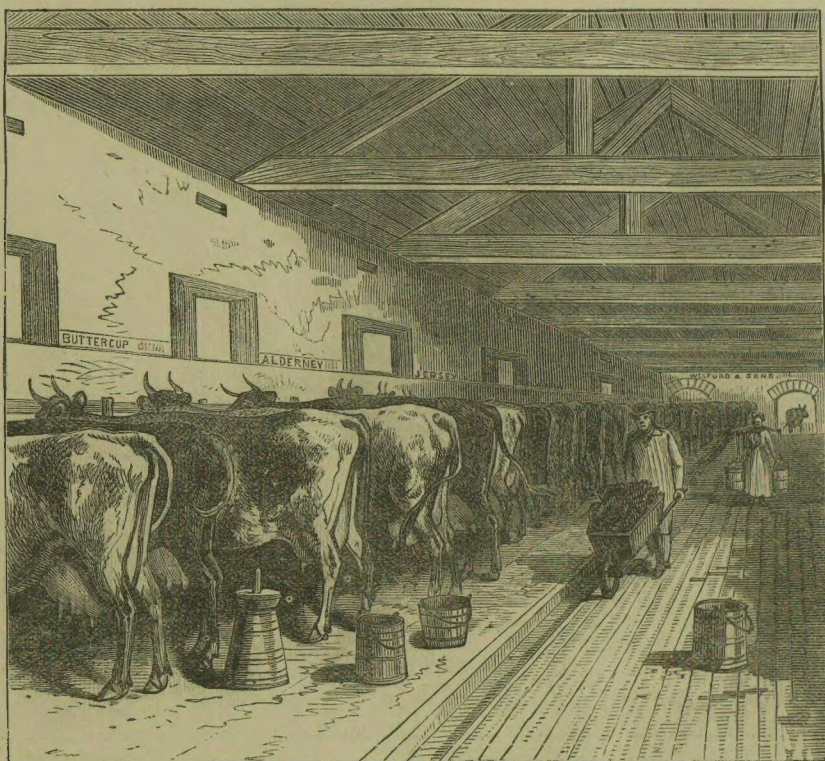
public officers, but on one remarkable occasion at that of a leading medical journal, and every time it has "come out" at the top of the list. But while it is of no small importance to the London milk-consuming public that the proprietors of large dairies should keep up a high degree of excellence in their herds, and that the milk products resulting from these should be both blameless, and of superior quality, there is a matter of still greater moment in connection with this trade, which, on sanitary grounds, should be strictly attended to. We allude, of course, to the precautions which dairymen are bound to exercise in order to keep the milk which they distribute from door to door free from the germs of disease. In a notice of Messrs. Welford's new establishment at St. Peter's Park, the *Lancet*, in complimenting them on having, "at much cost and with much spirit and enterprise, erected an establishment which gives every reasonable guarantee of a good article in milk and all its derivatives," points out the "risk which consumers run in taking their milk from purveyors who are too stupid or too shabby to use precautions for preserving it from contamination or infection. The case is one of extreme importance. The premises must be structurally adapted not to harbour morbid poisons. The employes and their families must be subjected to unusual inspection, with a view to protecting them from infectious disease and isolating them as soon as they show it. The rules of the establishment must be stringent, and violations of them punished with severity. A good milk-dealer should submit to be advised by a high-class architect, physician, and chemist. These are costly demands. But, in the long run, the public is likely to requite the man who complies with them." Well, the reply of Messrs. Welford and Sons to this sweeping and stringent demand on the part of the leading medical journal



THE WARWICK FARM DAIRY, ELGIN-ROAD, MAIDA VALE, W.  
(ADJOINING THE PROPOSED PARK.)

in which year they had carried off the principal prize at the first dairy show ever held in London. In 1879 they took a principal prize at the Royal Agricultural Show at Kilburn, and in the following year they carried off no fewer than five prizes. It may be added that the milk supplied by the Warwick Farm Dairies, with samples from other establishments, has, over a course of years, been subjected to frequent analysis at the instance, not only of

them as soon as they show it. The rules of the establishment must be stringent, and violations of them punished with severity. A good milk-dealer should submit to be advised by a high-class architect, physician, and chemist. These are costly demands. But, in the long run, the public is likely to requite the man who complies with them." Well, the reply of Messrs. Welford and Sons to this sweeping and stringent demand on the part of the leading medical journal

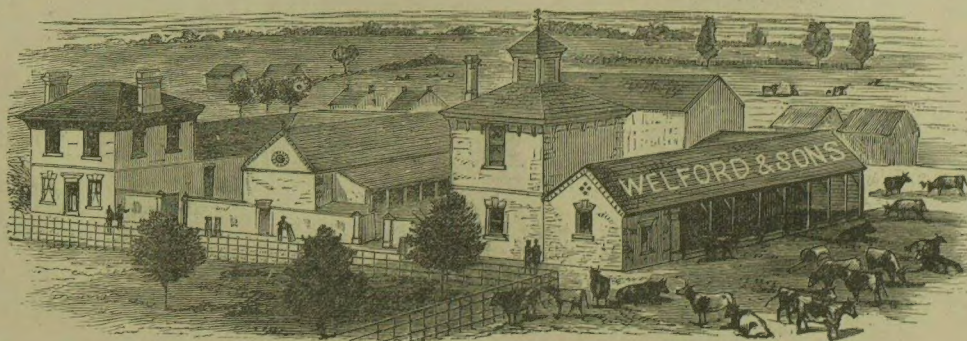


COW-HOUSE (NO. 7) HOME FARM, WILLESSEN, W.

is a substantial one, which it has cost them twenty thousand pounds to provide. It is to be found at St. Peter's Park, on the borders of the projected park for Paddington, distant about ten minutes' walk from Westbourne Park railway station.

Although it is not pretended that Messrs. Welford and Sons are the possessors of the only dairy in the kingdom to which the principles of sanitary science are applied, the fact that they were the first to erect a group of buildings especially designed for carrying those principles into effect will not be denied. The dairy, workmen's dwellings, &c., at St. Peter's Park, which were opened in the month of May in the present year, stand on a site of upwards of two acres in extent. To quote an extract from the notice of the place, which appeared in the *Times* of May 22, 1882: "The main building comprises the necessary offices and departments for the dairy operations of cream separating and butter making. The cream separators are on the centrifugal principle, driven by steam-power, and were invented by M. de Laval. By their aid cream is separated from the milk as soon as it comes from the cow, without the loss of time and space involved in the standing of the milk for the cream to rise. These and other machines are driven by a 12-horse power horizontal engine, taking steam from a 20-horse power boiler, which also supplies steam to the chaff-cutting engines in the stables, of which there is an extensive range. The milk as it is received from the farm is lowered by a hydraulic lift to the basement of the main building, where it is transferred into cans and raised again by the lift to the yard, whence it is sent out in the carts for delivery. Near the main building are sheds for high-class breeds of cows for customers requiring special milk. Close at hand are two blocks of model buildings forming the residences of the men in Messrs. Welford's employ. The establishment from first to last has been constructed with all modern hygienic improvements, and is under the constant inspection of a sanitary engineer, while the employes are under medical supervision. The drainage of all the buildings has been arranged so as to obviate all risks of the milk becoming contaminated. The sewer is disconnected from the general drainage pipes by means of intercepting chambers. All dust and refuse is carted away from the premises twice daily, and, in short, nothing has been left undone that science could devise to render the Warwick Farm Dairies perfect in every respect." "The block," as our

American cousins would term it, is remarkably handsome, and would be a striking architectural feature in any landscape. It is built of red brick. It is, however, the interior, as may be gathered from the remarks of the leading journal, replete as it is with contrivances exemplifying in the highest degree the principles of applied sanitary science, which should be carefully inspected by those who take an interest in the preservation of health by means of the



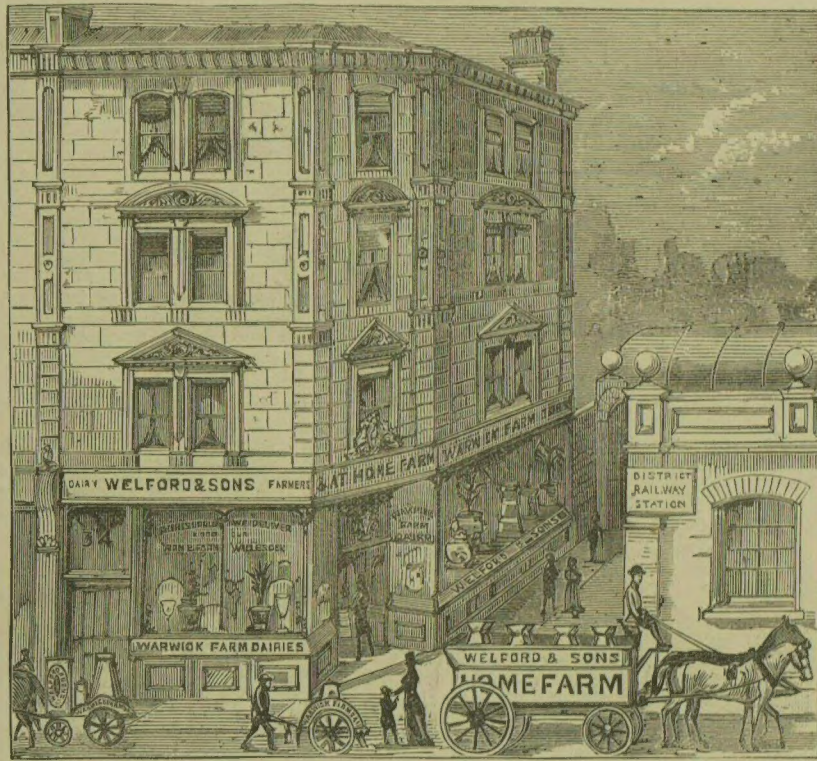
THE HOME (WARWICK DAIRIES) FARM, WILLESSEN, W.

pure dissemination of such a necessary article of food as milk. At the public opening of this unique dairy Dr. Richardson, than whom no one could have been better qualified to speak with authority, was warm in his commendation of Messrs. Welford's undertaking, and assuredly his cordial words of approval were thoroughly deserved. It is doubtful whether such a perfect system of drainage was ever seen as that which is in existence at the establishment at St. Peter's Park, "the only establishment in the kingdom," as a leading agricultural journal remarks, "that has been designed and built, from foundation to roof and from wall to wall, exclusively for a dairy." It is not necessary to possess any special knowledge of sanitary engineering in order to appreciate the perfection of the means in operation at St. Peter's Park for keeping the place sweet and wholesome. The beautiful completeness of the system, designed by Mr. Vigers, A.R.I.B.A., can readily be made manifest to any observer. We may mention here that Messrs. Welford and Sons' employes at St. Peter's Park and elsewhere

in the metropolis are under the strict care of Dr. Mahomed, F.R.C.P., who is "retained" for the purpose, and that a similarly stringent medical supervision is exercised over "the hands" employed at those farms in the country from which Messrs. Welford derive the milk supplementary to that supplied by their own herds at Willesden and other places. The rules for regulating the men employed at St. Peter's Park and occupying the model dwellings connected with the establishment are of the most stringent character. Mr. Robert Ward, F.R.V.C.S., is retained as veterinary inspector, and Professor Wanklyn and Mr. Stokes act, as occasion may require, as analysts to the dairies.

The *Jewish World*, an authority of unusual weight in a matter of this description, after pointing out that "Messrs. Welford and Sons have collected the best scientific experience, and, regardless of expense, have built and arranged what is really nothing less than a perfect dairy," recommends every housewife, if she desires to pass at least a pleasant afternoon, to pay a visit to the premises. If this advice were followed, there would be little doubt of Messrs. Welford and Sons' enterprise speedily meeting with the success which it deserves. From three to five every afternoon may be witnessed a process which the farmer's wife of fifty years ago would have regarded as little short of a miracle. It is scarcely using the language of exaggeration to say that at St. Peter's Park you may see a cow milked, and in the space of half an hour taste the butter which, thanks to the interposition of the marvellous cream separator, the said milk has produced.

As to quality of the dairy products at such establishments as St. Peter's Park, we are firmly persuaded that the time is not far distant when London cream and butter will achieve a character not far inferior to that which used to be the exclusive property of the cream of Devon and the butter of Aylesbury. Meantime it is earnestly to be hoped that the distinguishing features of the Warwick Farm Dairies may become widely known. Such visits as used to be paid by scientific agriculturists to the late Mr. Mechi's farm at Tiptree, in Essex, should be paid by dairymen, English and foreign, who are themselves, in the interests of sanitation, desirous of becoming scientific. And by the general public Messrs. Welford and Sons' establishment at St. Peter's Park should be seen.



BRANCH OF THE WARWICK FARM DAIRIES, SOUTH KENSINGTON.





THE EIRA ARCTIC EXPEITION RESCUE OF MR. B. LEIGH SMITH AND THE CREW IN MATOTCHKIN STRAIT, NOVA ZEMBLA.—SEE PAGE 314.